FEBRUARY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3316.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1794.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A PLANTATION, situate on the river Schuylkill, 22 miles from this city, 4 from the canal, and as many from the turnpike road, bounded by the Valley creek, and on the great road leading to Reading, consisting of 133 acres, with a suitable proportion of meadow, orchard, and woodland. The land is in good heart, and easily kept so, there being lime quarries within one mile of the premises. The situation is elegant and healthy. Great advantage may be taken of the streams running through, either for meadow or otherwise. The buildings consist of a large stone house, 4 rooms on each floor, a stone barn, and a stone arched spring-house over a good spring. For terms and particulars apply to CALEB LOWNES, in the city, or the occupier, on the premises.

Jan. 29, 1794.

FOR SALE,

And possession given the 1st of 4th Mo. next.

A Valuable Farm, situated on the Point-no-Point road, near the 4 mile stone, containing about 36 acres of upland, 41½ acres of banked meadow, and 2½ acres of marsh. Also the stock of horses and cattle, and implements of husbandry. On the premises is a convenient house, with seven rooms beside the garrets, a pump of excellent water, a large barn, with a waggon-house, and stabling for 6 horses and 12 oxen, a large orchard, &c. About 15 acres of the upland, and some of the meadow, are laid down with red clover, and a large part of the meadow produces good timothy. This situation commands a pleasing view of the river Delaware, and the adjacent country. Persons desirous of viewing the above farm, may be shewn it, and informed of the terms of sale, on applying to HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS, living thereon, or to the subscriber, in Mulberry-street, No. 99.

GEORGE WILLIAMS

Who has for sale, about 150 bushels of corn, a quantity timothy and clover hay, oats, potatoes, &c. 4 w.

16 Mo. 16th, 1794.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

And entered on the 1st of April next,

A Valuable plantation, situate in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Bristol, containing about 200 acres of land, on which is a good stone dwelling house and kitchen, with a well of water near the door, a good barn, stables, cart-house, and other necessary buildings. There is on said place a large quantity of meadow, lately put in with timothy, and more may be made, a large orchard of the best kind of fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees, and about 80 acres of excellent woodland, such as hickory, oak and chesnut. The whole in good repair. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms of sale, or further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, near the premises.

WILLIAM SATTERTHWAITE.

Jan. 25, 1794. †

A valuable Mill Seat for Sale,

WITH twenty-six acres of land, consisting of meadow, arable and wood-land, of each near an equal quantity; also twenty acres of land, on which there is a square log-house, with a walled cellar, and a convenient spring near the door. The mill seat is well adapted for erecting a paper mill upon it, having thirteen feet fall, and spring water can be brought into the engine at a small expence. For particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

* JOHN RIGHTER.

N. B. Both the above lots are within ten miles of Philadelphia, not two from Lancaster road, in the township of Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

Jan. 29, 1794. 4w.eow.

THE Subscriber returns his most grateful and humble thanks to his friends of Chester county, or elsewhere, who have favoured him with their patronage and encouragement as post rider. And all acquainted with him well knowing him incapable of making provision for the common necessaries of life by any other mode of business, he hereby informs them, that he will deliver the Philadelphia weekly newspapers, at the low rate of 2½ dollars per year, one half in hand, and the other at the yearly expiration.

Jan. 27, 1794. JOHN CURTS.

West-Chester, Chester county, Jan. 27, 1794.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 13th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two messuages, plantations and tracts of land, with the appurtenances, situate in West-Fallowfield, one containing 220 acres, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of Thomas Officer, Adam Hope, Samuel Truthey, and others; the other tract containing 133 acres, be the same more or less, bounded by the aforesaid tract, and lands of James Glendening, John Park, and others; whereon is erected a two story brick house, with three rooms on a floor, and cellar under the whole, a good barn and stables, and an excellent joiners shop, the whole in good repair, and a large proportion of woodland on the two tracts. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Adam Clendening, and to be sold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Rex, late of Germantown township, Philadelphia county, are once more requested to make immediate payment, those who neglect, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs; and all those having demands against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proven, to either of the subscribers, and receive payment.

ANN REX,
JOHN REX,
ENOCH REX,
JOHN HUSTON,
} Administrators.

Jan. 22, 1794. *

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Roxbury township, Philadelphia county, on the 20th instant, an apprentice lad, named MICHAEL MADDEN, between eighteen and nineteen years of age; had on a drab coloured coattee and overalls, a swanskin under jacket, old shoes and stockings, half worn castor hat, and a flag silk handkerchief round his neck. Whoever takes up the said apprentice lad, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and no charges.

* JOHN LIVEZEY.

1st Mo. 24th, 1794.

BARK.

A LARGE quantity wanted the ensuing Season, by the following Tanners of Philadelphia. A generous price will be given for good Spanish Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Chesnut Oak and Hemlock BARK, delivered in merchantable order. Those having any to dispose of, will please apply to either Jonathan Meredith, Jacob Weaver, John Haworth, William Savery, Thomas Scattergood, John Wagner, William Hopkins, Jacob Frank, John Ashburne, Jacob Keen, Samuel Noble, William Rhiley, Richard Noble, or Samuel Keen.

January 22, 1794. 9w.

West-Chester, Chester county, Jan. 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the Premises, on Thursday, the 6th day of February next, at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, one Messuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, with the Appurtenances, situate in the Township of London-Derry, bounded by lands late of Thomas M'Guire, Nathan Hayes, Mary Bailey, and others, containing 150 acres, with the usual allowance, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Peter Burgandine, and to be sold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, Jan. 14, 1794.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the House of Thomas Worth, Inn-keeper, in the Township of West-Bradford, on Friday, the 7th day of February next, at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, one Messuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, containing 130 Acres, be the same more or less, situate in the Township of Newlin, bounded by lands of Jesse Taylor, John Buller, William Mansfield, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Robert Bentley, during his natural life, and to be sold as such by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

To be Sold, or Lett,

(And may be entered on the first of April)

FIVE Acres of Land, situate in Lancaster township, Lancaster county, three miles from the borough, whereon are erected a large stone dwelling-house, and mill-house, on a never failing stream of water, where a valuable paper-mill, fulling-mill, or any other mill-works, may be erected with a small expence, as there is a new water-wheel of 18 feet high, with other Geers and implements on the premises, very convenient and suitable for any mill work. There are likewise on the premises, a stone sping house, erected over a never failing spring of most excellent water, a good garden, wherein the water may be conveyed, a good stable, and a smith's shop; and also a building wherein paper may be dried. Any person inclining to purchase or lease, may at any time view the premises, by applying to the subscriber, who is the owner, residing thereon.

* MICHAEL REINER.

Jan. 7, 1794.

Salted Curacoa Hides.

Jonathan Meredith

Has just received a QUANTITY of excellent

HIDES,

Which he will sell for Cash, or exchange for all kinds of Leather, either tanned or half tanned. Jan. 21. 4w.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CHARLES SYNG, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

HENRY GRAFF, and
CHARLES BITTERS,
} Adm'rs.

January 21, 1794. t.f.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Greenwich Township, in Cumberland County, and State of New-Jersey, the 7th of January, an indented servant lad, about seventeen years of age, short and well set, and has lightish hair. Had on, when he went away, a good woollen outside jacket, without skirts, of a lightish colour, and breeches of the same colour, much worn, a good linsey under jacket, a homespun linen shirt, and a pair of shoes of neats leather, tied with strings. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ABEL SHEPPARD.

January 10, 1794. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable plantation, whereon Henry Stoll, sen. deceased, lived, in the township of Alexandria, county of Huntingdon, and state of New-Jersey, lying on the river Delaware, within one and an half miles of Thomas Lowrey, Esquire's; containing about 600 acres of land, near 200 acres of which is excellent bottom land, 30 acres meadow, a sufficient quantity of wood, and the remainder good tillable land. There are on said plantation, two dwelling-houses, two barns, and sundry other improvements; a well of good water near the door; a mill-stream running through said place, on which is a good saw-mill; two bearing apple orchards of grafted fruit; together with a variety of other fruit trees, &c.

Also, a plantation in the county of Sussex, about three miles from the court-house, on the main road leading from thence to Hacketstown, whereon Joshua Drake now lives, containing about 170 acres of good land; a large quantity of which is meadow; and a sufficiency of wood and tillable land. There are on said place, a house and barn, a bearing orchard, &c.

Also, a healthy negro man, who is a good farmer. Any person inclining to purchase either of said farms or negro, may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers, on the first described plantation, who will give good and sufficient deeds to the purchaser,

HANNAH STOLL, Executrix,
JACOB STOLL,
JACOB VANDERBELT,
} Executors.

Alexandria, January 20, 1794. §

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make payment; and all those who have any just demands against it, to present their accounts for settlement.

To be Sold, by public vendue,

pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Isaac Knight, senior, deceased, on the first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,

A Valuable Plantation, situated in Abington township, Montgomery county, near the old York Road, leading from Philadelphia to Correll's ferry, about 11 and an half miles from Philadelphia, and one from Jenkintown, containing 202 acres, 30 of which are meadow, above one-third watered, a proportionable quantity of woodland, the remainder cleared, and very natural to grass, wheat, and most sorts of grain; there is water in every field. There is on said premises a large stone dwelling-house, stone barn, and spring house over a never failing spring, and other out houses; a large apple-orchard, a number of pear, cherry, and plumb trees. An indisputable title will be made, and possession given the first of April next. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscribers.

ISAAC KNIGHT, No. 116, Race-street,
JONATHAN TYSON, Jenkintown,
} Executors.

January 3, 1794.

† ALL persons indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands, are requested to bring them in, properly attested.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ezra Cary, Farmer, late of the Northen-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to the subscriber, that they may be settled.

EDWARD GOUGE, Administrator

Jan. 22, 1794. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, about the middle of May last, a red COW, with a white face, and some white under her belly, about 6 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in three weeks, or she will be sold.

Jan. 22, 1794. * JOHN DYER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Gwynedd township, in the county of Montgomery, about the 20th of May last, a pied black and white COW, about six years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away PETER SPERRY.

Jan. 13, 1794. *

JUST PUBLISHED

And now selling, wholesale or retail, by

Hall & Sellers, No. 51, High-street,

Poor Richard's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1794:

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining Matter, in Prose and Verse.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the township of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent stream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewise a good saw-mill, with two saws, on the premises, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles distance, from whence iron and lumber may be easily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two story frame dwelling house, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame store-house at the end of the dwelling house, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houses, convenient for work people, a large coal-house, waggon-house, blacksmith's shop, with a good set of tools, convenient stables, sufficient for 20 horses, with several other convenient buildings. There is in said forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber suitable for sawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reasonable terms, if the purchaser should incline to work them. Also, a considerable share, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the state; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a considerable quantity of swamp which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, several acres of which are cleared, fenced, and sowed with grass seed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the saw-mill, which is good and strong. There is at present on the bank a large stock of coal and ore, sufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and some provisions and shop goods, all which will be sold with the forge, if it suits the purchaser, and a considerable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOSEPH WALL, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises. The terms of payment will be made easy to suit the conveniency of the purchaser.

DAVID WRIGHT.

12 mo. 2d, 1793. 12w

Register & Intelligence Office.

THIS is to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, that the above office for hiring Servants of every description, and other purposes of information, such as Houses, Lands, Farms, Plantations, bought, sold, rented, leased, &c. &c. &c. is now opened, for their convenience, at Mr. John Curtis's, No. 18, North Third Street, Philadelphia, where a person of character punctually attends for said purpose.

Those Ladies, Gentlemen, Farmers, Tradesmen, and persons of other denominations, who wish to be furnished with Servants, Apprentices, &c. will please to mention in writing what may suit them, and any Servant, or Parent of a Child, whom they wish to put out Apprentice, or of what capacity they may be of, that are in want of a place, may suitably be served, according to their abilities, bringing with them their characters.

Wet and Dry nurses of undeniable characters, either to be in or out of the family, may be heard of, on application being made here.

Boarding and Lodging, for persons of all ranks and families, for either city, town, or country, on application being made, may speedily be furnished.

Merchants, Tradesmen and others accounts made out with the greatest exactness, dispatch and secrecy.

Seamens' Wills and Powers made out and settled; also all kinds of Wills and Powers, Deeds, Bonds, Leases, Indentures for Apprentices and servants, punctually performed.

Letters wrote on all occasions, and to persons of all ranks and offices whomsoever or wheresoever, also for seamen and others, with the utmost secrecy and dispatch.

Houses, Shops, Rooms, or any part of a House to let, may be heard of on application.

All business transacted at this office, is done on very reasonable terms.

Hours of attendance at this office from 8 till 1 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

N. B. All applications made to this Office must be in writing, and signed by the person so applying, with the place of residence.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12th, 1793.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 27.

After reading and referring a few petitions, the House, in committee of the whole, proceeded in the consideration of Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Mr. Ames spoke in opposition to them, his speech continued till near 3 o'clock, when the committee rose, and reported progress—and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 21.

The Speaker laid before the House a petition from a convention of the delegates of the abolition societies of the states of New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, praying the interposition of Congress to prevent the American shipping from being concerned in the slave trade.

Another petition, of a similar import, from a convention at Providence, in 1793, was also read, and both of them, on motion of Mr. Tracy, referred to a select committee.

Some private petitions were then presented, read and referred.

Mr. Murray presented the petition from two French citizens, refugees from Hispaniola, in behalf of themselves and others, praying a temporary relief from government, till such time as they can return to their own country and possessions, when they promise a reimbursement of any advantages made to them in their present destitute situation.—Referred to the committee of the whole.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the resolutions for the relief of the St. Domingo sufferers in the United States. Mr. Smith, (M.) brought forward a resolution, as a substitute to the propositions on the table, empowering the Executive to dispose of 10,000 dollars for the relief of those sufferers, and endeavour, by negociation, to cause the said sum to be placed to our credit in our accounts with France. This resolution was, after some conversation, with the consent of the mover, varied so as to provide for bringing in a bill directing the application of the money.

The resolutions reported by the select committee were negatived, to bring forward the foregoing as a substitute, and this was then agreed to, and reported by the committee.

Mr Nicholas, in the House, brought forward an amendment, guarding against the injury which the passing of it may do, as a precedent, predicated on the idea, that the constitution does not warrant the grant, though humanity commands it. This motion was negatived, and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

The resolutions of Mr. Madison were then taken up in committe of the whole, and the remainder of the sitting was employed in discussions on this subject.

WEDNESDAY, January 29.

After reading and referring a private petition, the order of the day being called for, the House went into a committee of the whole, on Mr. Madison's resolutions—on which the debate was renewed, and progress reported.

The appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, and further progress made in the discussion. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 30.

A private petition was read and referred.

The appropriation bill was again taken up in committee of the whole. A motion was brought forward to authorise the President to make a loan, under certain restrictions, to provide for these appropriations; and after considerable observations on the subject, the committee rose, and asked leave to sit again.

In the House a motion was brought forward and agreed to, for the attainment of the information wanted from the treasury.

The House then having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, took up the further consideration of Mr. Madison's propositions, and rose without taking a question.

A message was received from the President, communicating certain papers relative to the Creeks, by which it appears that the tranquility which had been established in that quarter, has been disturbed by some lawless whites, who murdered several friendly Indians while hunting on their own territory. Also sundry papers received from the Governor of North-Carolina, viz. a petition of—Person, respecting a purchase of land in the South-Western Frontier, and a representation from the trustees of the University of that state.—Among the first mentioned papers is a letter from Governor Blount, giving an account of the murder of some whites in the south-western frontier. The communications relative to Indian affairs were referred to a committee of five.

A bill for the relief of the St. Domingo emigrants was reported, twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 31.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the House, that the Senate have considered the bill sent from the House, entituled "An Act for compleating and better supporting the military establishment of the United States," and have resolved that the said bill do pass.

The House in committee of the whole, proceeded in the consideration of Mr. Madison's resolutions—the debate continued till 3 o'clock, when the committee rose, and reported progress, without deciding on the resolutions.

Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, February 3.

A petition from Messrs. Pearsall and Pell, of the city of New-York, was read, importing that they had erected a manufactory for making house and chamber Bellows, and praying that additional duties should be imposed on imported articles of that description. Referred to a select committee of three members.

The House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the bill for the relief of the French Emigrants from St. Domingo, now residing within the United States. After some consideration the committee rose, reported the bill without any amendment, which was taken up in the House, agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the Secretary of State on the privileges and restrictions of the commerce of the United States in foreign countries, and after a desultory debate the question was taken on the first proposition, viz.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the interest of the United States would be promoted by further restrictions and higher duties, in certain cases, on the manufactures and navigation of foreign nations, employed in the commerce of the United States, than those now imposed.

Affirmatives 51—Negatives 46.

The second resolution is in the following words:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty ought to be laid on the following articles, manufactured by European nations, having no commercial treaty with the United States.

This being read, Mr. Fitzsimons moved an amendment, by striking out the words "having no commercial treaty with the United States." Without having any debate or vote on this motion, the committee rose and reported progress.

Adjourned.

Yesterday were exhibited to the House of the Representatives of the United States, two pair of Chamber Bellows, manufactured in the city of New-York, by Messieurs Pearsall and Pell, exceeding in quality and elegance any ever imported from Europe.

The following Interesting ADDRESS, From A CITIZEN *of* AMERICA, *to the* CITIZENS *of* EUROPE, *was published in Paris, at the English Press, in October last, and supposed to have been re-printed in London, shortly after.*

UNDERSTANDING that a proposal is intended to be made at the ensuing meeting of the Congress of the United States of America, "to send Commissioners to Europe to confer with the Ministers of all the Neutral Powers, for the purpose of negociating preliminaries of Peace," I address this letter to you on that subject, and on the several matters connected therewith.

In order to discuss this subject through all its circumstances, it will be necessary to take a review of the state of Europe, prior to the French revolution. It will from thence appear, that the powers leagued against France are fighting to attain an object, which, were it possible to be attained, would be injurious to themselves.

This is not an uncommon error in the history of wars and governments, of which the conduct of the English government in the war against America is a striking instance. She commenced that war for the avowed purpose of subjugating America; and after wasting upwards of one hundred millions sterling, and then abandoning the object, she discovered, in the course of three or four years, that the prosperity of England was increased, instead of being diminished, by the independence of America. In short, every circumstance is pregnant with some natural effect, upon which intentions and opinions have no influence; and the political error lies in misjudging what the effect will be. England misjudged it in the American war, and the reasons I shall now offer will shew, that she misjudges it in the present war.—In discussing this subject, I leave out of the question every thing respecting forms and systems of government; for, as all the governments of Europe differ from each other, there is no reason that the government of France should not differ from the rest.

OF THE STATE OF EUROPE PRIOR TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The clamours continually raised in all the countries of Europe were, that the family of the Bourbons was become too powerful; that the intrigues of the court of France endangered the peace of Europe. Austria saw with a jealous eye the connection of France with Prussia; and Prussia, in her turn, became jealous of the connection of France with Austria; England had wasted millions unsuccessfully in attempting to prevent the family compact with Spain; Russia disliked the alliance between France and Turkey: And Turkey became apprehensive of the inclination of France towards an alliance with Russia. Sometimes the quadruple alliance alarmed some of the powers, and at other times a contrary system alarmed others, and in all those cases the charge was always made against the intrigues of the Bourbons.

Admitting those matters to be true, the only thing that could have quieted the apprehensions of those powers with respect to the interference of France, would have been her entire NEUTRALITY in Europe; but this was impossible to be obtained, or if obtained was impossible to be secured, because the genius of her government was repugnant to all such restrictions.

It now happens that by entirely changing the genius of her government, which France has done for herself, this neutrality, which neither wars could accomplish nor treaties secure, arises naturally of itself, and becomes the ground upon which the war should terminate. It is the thing that approaches the nearest of all others to what ought to be the political views of all the European powers; and there is nothing that can so effectually secure this neutrality, as that the genius of the French government should be different from the rest of Europe.

But if their object is to restore the Bourbons and monarchy together, they will unavoidably restore with it all the evils of which they have complained; and the first question of discord will be, whose ally is that monarchy to be?

Will England agree to the restoration of the family compact, against which she has been fighting and scheming ever since it existed? Will Prussia agree to restore the alliance between France and Austria, or will Austria agree to restore the former connection between France and Prussia, formed on purpose to oppose herself; or will Spain or Russia, or any of the maritime powers, agree that France and her should be allied to England? In fine, will any of the powers agree to strengthen the hands of the other against itself? Yet all these cases involve themselves in the original question of the restoration of the Bourbons; and on the other hand, all of them disappear by the neutrality of France.

If their object is not to restore the Bourbons, it must be the impracticable project of a partition of the country. The Bourbons will then be out of the question, or, more properly speaking, they will be put in a worse condition; for as the preservation of the Bourbons made a part of the first object, the extirpation of them makes a part of the second. Their pretended friends will then become interested in their destruction, because it is favourable to the purpose of partition, that none of the nominal claimants should be left in existence.

But however the project of a partition may at first blind the eyes of the confederacy, or however each of them may hope to outwit the other in the progress or in the end, the embarrassments that will arise are insurmountable. But were even the object attainable, it would not be of that general advantage to the parties, as the neutrality of France, which costs them nothing; and to obtain which they would formerly have gone to war.

OF THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE, AND THE CONFEDERACY.

In the first place, the confederacy is not of that kind that forms itself originally by concert and consent. It has been forced together by chance. An heterogeneous mass, held only by the accident of the moment, and the instant that accident ceases to operate, the parties will retire to their former rivalships.

I will now, independently of the impracticability of a partition project, trace out some of the embarrassments that will arise among the confederated parties: for it is contrary to the interest of a majority of them that such a project should succeed.

To understand this part of the subject, it is necessary, in the first place, to cast an eye over the map of Europe, and observe the geographical situation of the several parts of the confederacy; for however strongly the passionate politics of the moment may operate, the politics that arise from geographical situation are the most certain, and will in all cases finally prevail,

The world has been long amused with what is called the "*balance of power.*" But it is not upon armies only that this balance depends. Armies have but a small circle of action. Their progress is slow and limited. But when we take maritime power into the calculation, the scale extends universally. It comprehends all the interests connected with commerce.

The two great maritime powers are England and France. Destroy either of those, and the balance of naval power is destroyed. The whole world of commerce that passes on the ocean would then lie at the mercy of the other. And the ports of any nation in Europe might be blocked up.

The geographical situation of those two maritime powers comes next under consideration. Each of them occupies one entire side of the channel, from the straits of Dover and Calais to the opening into the Atlantic. The commerce of all the northern nations, from Holland to Russia, must pass the straits of Dover and Calais, and along the Channel, to arrive at the Atlantic.

This being the case, the systematicical politics of all the nations, northward of the straits of Dover and Calais, can be ascertained from their geographical situation; for it is necessary to the safety of their commerce that the two sides of the channel, either in whole or in part, should not be in possession either of England or of France. While one nation possesses the whole of one side, and the other nation the other side, the northern nations cannot help seeing that in any situation of things their commerce will always find protection on one side or the other. It may sometimes be that of England, and sometimes that of France.

Again, while the English navy continues in its present condition, it is necessary that another navy should exist to controul the universal sway the former would otherwise have over the commerce of all nations. France is the only nation in Europe where this balance can be placed. The navies of the North, were they sufficiently powerful, could not be sufficiently operative. They are blocked up by the ice six months in the year. Spain lies too remote; besides which, it is only for the sake of her American mines that she keeps up a navy.

Applying these cases to the project of a partition of France, it will appear, that the project involves with it a DESTRUCTION OF THE BALANCE OF MARITIME POWER; because it is only by keeping France entire and indivisible that the balance can be kept up. This is a case that at first sight lies remote and almost hidden. But it interests all the maritime and commercial nations of Europe in as great a degree as any case that has ever come before them—In short, it is with war as it is with law. In law, the first merits of the case become lost in the multiplicity of arguments; and in war they become lost in the variety of events. New objects arise that take the lead of all that went before, and every thing assumes a new aspect. This was the case in the last great confederacy, in what is called the succession war, and most probably will be the case in the present.

I have now thrown together such thoughts as occurred to me on the several subjects connected with the confederacy against France, and interwoven with the interest of the neutral powers. Should a conference of the neutral powers take place, these observations will, at least, serve to generate others. The whole matter will then undergo a more extensive investigation than it is in my power to give; and the evils attending upon either of the projects, that of restoring the Bourbons, or of attempting a partition of France, will have the calm opportunity of being fully discussed.

On the part of England, it is very extraordinary that she should have engaged in a former confederacy, and a long and expensive war, to *prevent* the family compact, and now engage in another confederacy to *preserve* it. And on the part of the other powers, it is as inconsistent that they should engage in a partition project, which, could it be executed, would immediately destroy the balance of maritime power in Europe, and would probably produce a second war, to remedy the political errors of the first.

A Citizen of the United States of America.

FOR SALE,

A GRIST MILL, on Pennepack creek, with a suitable place for a Paper Mill or other works, with thirty acres of Land, on which are two dwelling houses, and stables, situate in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, about 11 miles from the city. As it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises, a further description is thought unnecessary. Possession will be given the first day of the fourth month next. For terms, apply to JAMES VERREE, living near the same.

Feb. 1, 1794. ‡

N. B. If not sold, to be under lease for years.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION of about 135 acres of good land, situate in Northampton township, Bucks county, on the road (three miles) from the Buck Tavern to Leedom's Inn, &c. on which are convenient buildings; the cleared land is divided into convenient fields, and the whole well proportioned with wood, meadow, &c. Any person inclining to purchase may be shewn the premises, and know the terms, by applying to PHINEAS PAXSON, at the Buck Tavern, and have possession, and title made them, on the first of April next.

JONATHAN SHAW.

Feb. 1, 1794. †

To be Sold, pursuant to the

last Will and Testament of EVAN MEREDITH, deceased, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at the Merchants Coffee-House,

A WELL built brick dwelling-house, consisting of a parlour, kitchen, three chambers, a garret and cellar; also a brick bake-house adjoining, with a pump of water in the yard. It is situate in Arch street, between Second and Third-streets, No. 91. The premises are in good repair, and the title indisputable. Possession will be given of the house and kitchen as soon as the conditions of sale are complied with. The bake-house is let to a good tenant until the first of March ensuing. The whole subject to a yearly ground-rent of 11. 10s. A particular plan of the Lot and Buildings may be seen at the Coffee-House; and any person may view the property, by applying at the house. Conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and every necessary information given.

WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer.

February 1, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EVAN MEREDITH and Widow, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

WILLIAM W. STOY,
Acting Executor.

February 1, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, on the 25th instant, a Negroe servant girl, named Dinah, 20 years of age, has six years to serve, a large comely person, has long hair, which she dresses with great attention, her ears are bored for wearing rings; had on, and took with her, a long calicoe gown, with long sleeves, and buttons on the same, a chintz jacket and petticoat, the jacket bound with black, a short chintz gown, a large good muslin petticoat, two white homespun do. with borders, a black and white striped short gown, a blue and white petticoat, a new chip hat, a pair of leather heel shoes, with pewter buckles, and other articles not known. She is very deceitful, and false in her conversation, has some acquaintance in the lower part of the township of Elsinborough, Salem county, and likely to be there till she can cross the Delaware. Whoever will secure said servant, so that her master may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

EPHRAIM SEELY.

Cumberland county,
New-Jersey, Jan. 27, 1794.

DUMFRIES, January 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in the Western Territory, to his friend in this county, dated December 2, 1793.

"A revolution is on foot in Louisiana; the French inhabitants on the west side of the river Mississippi, inspired by the glorious cause of their brethren in Europe, are determined to shake off the despotic yoke of Spain; they have actually declared their intentions, and dismissed a number of Spanish officers, to whom the administration of Government had been intrusted. By the best accounts the French and American settlements on the Mississippi, can bring into the field an army of 6000 men, all excellent marksmen. Situated as they are—fighting for their liberty, and the most delightful country in the western world; they cannot but be successful, if determined and united.

"A contemplating mind will easily conceive the great advantages that would accrue to the world in general, and the United States in particular, should such an event take place—it would open the Road for millions of the human race, to emigrate to this favour'd spot, on which nature has lavished its gifts; and which, from its first discovery, until now, has been lost to mankind, owing to the selfish views of a nation, whose ignorance and superstition prevented its rise and progress. The road once opened, would be the means of civilizing not only the natives of the soil, but (if I may be allowed the expression) the Spaniards themselves over the gulf of Mexico, whom priest-craft and ignorance has made useless to society. Such a revolution would put Americans in the full possession of the navigation of the most noble river within their territory, the right of which (contrary to nature's law) has been arbitrarily withheld, and by them shamefully given up to a people whom they neither ought to love nor fear.

"May the spirit of liberty make its way good to the delightful plains of Louisiana, where Gallia's Sons once sheltered themselves from prosecution and oppression; united rally round the standard of liberty and "will be free!"

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.

Letters just received from St. Mark's, mention the arrival of 1200 French troops at Port-de-Paix, in Hispaniola—that Port-au-Prince, was taken by the white inhabitants—that the commissioner Santhonax had fled to the mountains, with the negroes, and that Polverel is imprisoned at Les-Cayes.

January 28.

From a late French Paper.

The French frigate l'Uranie, mounting 44 guns, commanded by the brave Capt. Tartu, being on a cruize off Cape Finisterre, in the beginning of November, and having fallen in with a Spanish frigate of the same force, and a sloop of war of 22 guns, engaged them—and after an engagement which lasted from nine in the morning till night, with some intervals which both frigates took to repair their rigging, the Spanish frigate and sloop attempted to run away, but the sloop was taken and carried into Rochfort.

Three days after, the Uranie had a most bloody engagement with the English frigate the Thames, of 40 guns, which lasted three hours. The Thames had 100 men killed, and wounded; and Captain Tartu having been unfortunately killed, prevented the Thames been taken on that day, but the day following she was chased and taken by the Carmagnole, of 40 guns, without any engagement, having been entirely disabled by the Uranie.

The Concorde and Eolus are arrived at Brest, and their commanders sent to the convention to account for their conduct. The Jupiter is also arrived at Rochfort, and her commander Bompard, will be sent to give his reasons for having been the cause of the desertion of the squadron.

WHITESTOWN, (N. Y.) Jan 15.

By a gentlemen from Oneida, an Indian settlement, on the Genesee road, about twenty miles from this, we are informed, that a council of the Indians was convened last week for the purpose of making a division of the land owned by that tribe, to each individual Indian, that such as chose might sell to commissioners, that are or shall be appointed for buying Indian lands.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28.

In the Log Book of the Hunter, Capt. Hacket, we find under the head of November 18, the following.

At day break we saw to the eastward a French fleet, which soon gave us chace, came near us, and sent a tender on board, and examined our papers; at which time, the English fleet hove in sight at leeward; they were superior in number to the French. Whether an engagement took place or not, they were not able to tell—but Capt. Hacket informs, that he since heard that some of the English ships (those who were the best sailors) pursued the French, came up with them, when an engagement ensued, which terminated in favour of the English——The French had an English brig in possession which they had captured.

Extract of a letter from West-Florida, November 24.

"Two thousand barrels of American flour were lately condemned at New-Orleans, and thrown into the river, for having a mixture of lime in it."

Jan. 30. The last Gazettee printed at Leyden, informs us that the celebrated Mr. Danton, who is supposed to have long governed, Barrere, the mountain, and the whole party opposed to that of the late Brissotine faction, has formally requested leave to resign his seat in the National Assembly, pleading his great infirmities.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in London, dated Nov. 13, 1793, to a clergyman in this city.

"I am much grieved to hear of the disorder which has raged so much at Philadelphia, for some months past.—The report here with us is, that the ship which carried the plague to Philadelphia, is now in our river, with all its hands dead. I believe it is very true, and that government are going to buy the vessel and cargo, in order to burn it: if it not done already."

February 3.

Extract of a letter from a house in Providence, to their correspondents in Boston, dated January 21.

"By the arrival at Boston, from London, we learn, that our ship bound for Bourdeaux, has been captured by a Jersey privateer, and was then in Jersey; they had taken her cargo out and agreed to pay for what flour and rice she had on board at stipulated prices—the remainder of the cargo was stored until a trial. A quantity of coffee she had on board, belonging to us, they were endeavouring to make French property of. The Capt. in his letter to us of the 10th Nov. says, "American vessels are in no demand whatever in England, and that when he gets the ship clear, he shall either go to Amsterdam in search of a freight, or come home to us in ballast." This should be known, that people should not be deceived by false publications—besides the above, there are letters to the same purport to a number of ship owners in this town, who have vessels in England."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.

We are authorised to inform the public, that WILLIAM BRADFORD, of Pennsylvania, is appointed Attorney General of the United States, *vice* EDMUND RANDOLPH, the present Secretary of State.

From a Correspondent

After the unequivocal *negative* that has been put on the question of war, by the voice of the people in approving *the measures of peace* adopted by the government, and the happiness experienced by every class of citizens under the present regulation of our affairs; it is presumed that Congress should be extremely cautious how they agree to *resolutions* founded on *theory*, and which would undoubtedly throw our finances into the utmost disorder, at the same time that they might probably be a cause of involving us in a contest with the powers of Europe.

The captain of a vessel arrived this week from Ireland, brings word, that half a corps of 1800 horse which were landed at Ostend from England, were cut off by the French two days after their arrival. The captain himself sold horses to those who were sent to supply the deficiency occasioned by their loss.

A press-gang at Plymouth, he also informs, had been attacked, and the whole number, except two, killed by the populace.

A person of great respectability in this city, has received a letter from Brest, dated the 20th of November, which mentions that several failures had taken place, on account of the conflagration of Cape-Francois, and that the general indignation was roused against General Galbaud and the two commissioners who were deemed his accomplices and agents. The affairs of the Republic were in a prosperous train.

SHIP NEWS.

Boston, January 22.

On Sunday last, arrived here, from Cadiz, the brig Rambler, Capt. Ripley, after a passage of 72 days. Capt. Ripley sailed in company with the following vessels, viz. Sloop Abby, Ames, of this port, ship ——, Capt. Butler, and brig ——, Capt. Woods, of New-York; brig Fabius, Capt. Brown, brig ——, M'Kean, and brig ——, Gwin of Philadelphia; and several for Southern ports, under the convoy of a Spanish squadron, consisting of one 64, a frigate, and an armed store-ship. Capt. Ripley left this squadron 75 leagues S. W. of Cadiz; and in this public manner he pays his tribute of respect to the Spanish Commodore, for his politeness and friendly conduct to the American vessels which sailed with the squadron, to whom he rendered every service in his power, and assured them, that he would defend them against any piratical cruizers.

To be LETT,

A STORE-HOUSE, in the town of Salem, New-Jersey, where Joseph Swaby formerly lived---together with a Pork-house, Smoke-house, and conveniencies for Graineries, &c. and room for a family dwelling; it is an old stand for the shop-keeping business, and has been well accustomed, and may be entered on the 25th of March next, or sooner. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises,

ANDREW YORK.

One Hundred & Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Sunday night last, the 13th instant, from the subscribers, three German servant men, viz,

PHILIP BALTHASAR, a native of Germany, last from Hamburgh, he arrived here during the late disease; he is by trade a taylor, speaks but little English, but understands almost every thing that is said to him, he is about 22 years of age, light complexion, light hair, which he wears over his forehead, and tied behind, and has a good deal of curl all over his head, has good teeth, and laughs much, at which time he shows them, is a stout built fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and weighs about 12 stone. Had on, when he went away, a lead coloured coat, which was rather long, drab cloth overalls or pantaloons, which came down to his shoes and fit him very tight, black silk waistcoat, buff cassimere and nankeen breeches, and many other articles of wearing apparel which cannot be described, all of which it is supposed are in a leather or dark linen portmanteau, to which is affixed a leather strap, for the purpose of slinging round the neck, his shoes tied with ribbon. He is in possession of a large printed paper, with a print at top, of the city of Hamburgh or some other place, supposed to be his indentures, an high cowned round hat, the top of the crown broke in, but at present sewed, and is bound round the rim.

JOHN NONN, who was imported in the brig Polly, Capt. Dryburgh, from Hamburgh, is a printer by profession, speaks but little English, writes a good German hand, and sometimes in his attempts to speak English adds a few French words. Said NONN is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, rather stout made, has light short hair, which he wears queued, and curled at the ears, a round smooth face, which is rather pale, but particularly so when frightened or irritated, and has a scar on one of his cheeks. Had on and took with a round high crowned hat, two white shirts, one of them new, a buff cloth jacket, a blue coatee, double breasted, with round high topped buttons, one pair of broad ribbed dark brown mixed, and one pair of light blue narrow ribbed stockings, and new shoes with buckles in them, with some other cloaths.

FREDERICK LOY, short and thick made, with a down look, and speaks very bad English. This fellow had on and took with him an olive striped surtout cloth coat, with large metal buttons, one coattee, vest and trowsers, of green striped cloth, above half worn, mended and patched with the same cloth, a pair of corduroy breeches, under waistcoat, with black spots, an old round wool hat, two pair of shoes, half worn, large metal buckles, and two pair coarse worsted stockings. This lad, by trade, in Germany, was a silk weaver, but since, in this country, has lived in a grocery store.

Whoever takes up and secures the above servants, so that their masters may get them again, or returns them to their masters, shall have the above reward, or 15 dollars for each of the two first above-mentioned, and one hundred dollars for the last.

RICHARD POTTER,
THOMAS BRADFORD,
SAMUEL EDWARDS.

Harrisburgh Mail-Stage,

STARTS every Wednesday, from Mr. Henry Epply's, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia, by way of Reading and Lebanon, to Harrisburg, and arrives at Harrisburg on Saturday morning following——starts from Mr. Crabb's, innkeeper, Harrisburg, on Monday, and arrives on Thursday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE starts from Reading, at John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning; then starts from Philadelphia on Friday morning at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greatest care and attention shall be paid,

by the public's humble servant.
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

A valuable GRAZING and STOCK FARM

To be LETT,

And entered on the 20th of March next,

SITUATE on the waters of Goshen and Dennis's creek, at Cape May, about 70 miles by land from Philadelphia, to which there is an easy and convenient communication by water. In its present situation it will yield hay sufficient to winter 200 head of cattle, and by a little improvement 300. On the premises there is a dwelling-house, a large barn accommodated for an extensive farm yard to keep the cattle in, for the purpose of making manure and compost; about 200 acres of meadow lately inclosed by a bank, 120 acres of newly cleared upland, 40 of which was cleared last year, a considerable quantity more now clearing, and a large quantity still to clear. The soil is good, yielding plentiful crops of wheat, Indian corn, &c. to the hand of the industrious husbandman; will well suit a farmer who is used to raising cattle, and has or can procure a number of the labourers, and is desirous to engage in an extensive course of farming and raising cattle; and in winter time, if wanted, the subscriber can employ any number of labourers in working cedar swamp or cutting cordwood. There is a large wood range for hogs, which will make it profitable for to raise them. This property will be let on shares, on advantageous terms to the tenant; and either the one half or the whole of the stock will be furnished with the farm, or as may be agreed on. Apply to CLARK NOTTINGHAM, near the premises, who will shew them; or for terms, at No. 152, South Front-street, Philadelphia, to

THOMAS LEAMING, Jun.

☞ May be let with the above, the grazing of one third of the Seven Mile Beach, which will annually support 120 head of cattle, from October to July, without hay, or any person to take care of them.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1794. ‡

To be Sold, at private Sale,

A Valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, lying on the south side of Brandywine creek, within 100 perches of the forks of said creek, bounded by lands of Caspar Wistar, William White, and others, in the township of Pennsbury, and county of Chester, containing 170 acres, about 30 of good bottom, on Brandywine, 12 of watered bank, a sufficiency of wood-land, and is as well watered as any place in the county, being in good repair, and having a great number of apple and other fruit trees thereon. There is, also, on said place, a large two story stone house, with a never failing spring of water in the cellar, which is conveyed through three of the apartments in the house, and is equal to any in America for a dairy; a large commodious barn with stables under the whole, a good stone flocking-weaver's shop, a smith's shop, of stone, one story, and one do. of sawed loggs, and a good stone tenement conveniently situated on the West end of the place. For terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Feb. 1, 1794. †

To be Sold, at private Sale,

ALL that Plantation and Tract of Land whereon the subscriber now dwells, situate in East Nantmell township, Chester county, two miles above Warwick Furnace, containing four hundred acres. The improvements consist of a stone dwelling-house two stories high, three rooms on the first floor, and five on the second, the whole house being fifty-five feet in front by twenty-five feet in depth, and a large stone kitchen, and a stone spring house near the door, a stone barn and stabling, seventy feet by thirty, a forge, with two fires and a hammer, and a large stone coal house, &c. and two stamping mills with a large cinder bank close at them sufficient to supply the forge for a number of years. Each of the works are on a different stream, and all of them within fifty yards of each other. Also, a good saw-mill and other out houses sufficient for the works. All the buildings are in compleat repair. There are about 60 acres of good watered meadow on the premises, and about 10 or 15 acres more may be made, a young orchard of 100 apple trees, an old orchard, and other fruit trees. About one half of the tract is good wood land, the rest arable, and in good order. This place is so well known that a further description is deemed unnecessary. Those who may incline to purchase may have a full view of the same and its numerous advantages, by applying to the subscriber, who will communicate the terms,

Also, another Plantation, situate in Marple township, Delaware county, containing 126 acres, adjoining lands of Dr. Bernard Vanleer, within 12 miles of Philadelphia. The improvements consist of a stone dwelling-house and log kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, and a log barn and stables. There are about 10 or 12 acres of good watered meadow, and 4 or 5 more may be made; an old orchard and other fruit trees, and there is a never failing stream of water running through the place, of 18 or 20 feet fall, sufficient for a grist-mill or saw mill. There are about 60 acres of good wood land; the rest arable, and in good repair. For further particulars apply to Dr. BERNARD VANLEER, near said place, or to the subscriber, living at Reading Forge.

SAMUEL VANLEER.

February 1, 1794. †

To be RENTED,

Or LETT to the Shares,

Naaman's-creek Plantation,

CONTAINING about two hundred and fifty acres, fifty acres of which are excellent meadow. There is every convenience on the premises that is necessary for a farm, and it is in complete order for grazing. Possession the 25th of March next. For terms, apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON,
Jan. 15, 1794. at Naaman's creek.

LAND FOR SALE.

FOUR LOTS or small FARMS, in Northampton, Bucks county, situate between the farms of Richard Ledom and Henry Wynkoop, consisting of about twenty-one acres of clear land, and about nineteen of wood land, making in the whole near forty acres to each. Two of them front on the road from the Billet to Newtown; and the other two from Ledom's to Attleborough. The fertility of the soil, the excellence of the water, the lofty, dry, and healthy situation, together with the great plenty of all the necessaries of life, abounding on the neighbouring Farms, render those lots peculiarly inviting, either to the mechanic or gentleman desirous of a healthy retreat in the country. For terms, and further particulars, enquire of

HENRY WYNKOOP.

January 16, 1794. ‡

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in New-Britain township, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, on the 28th of December, a servant lad, named Peter Stone, between nineteen and twenty years of age, of Dutch descent, five feet four or five inches high, a stout looking fellow, hath a mark above his right eye-brow, occasioned by the kick of a horse, has light coloured hair queued down his back, and is fond of strong liquors; had on, when he went away, a brown waistcoat and jacket, with metal buttons, the lining of the coat of a lightish colour, and linsey jacket, a flax shirt half worn, a pair of trowsers of a walnut colour, a pair of blue yarn stockings lately footed, a pair of double soaled shoes half worn, with square carved buckles in them, a new felt hat, square crown'd, bound round the rim with worsted binding, is a shrewd cunning fellow, and will, if possible, procure a pass, probably change his name, and endeavour to pass as a freeman. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

JOHN DUNGAN.

Just Published, at No. 118, Market Street,
(Price Half a Dollar)

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE

MALIGNANT FEVER,

Lately prevalent in Philadelphia:

With a ſtatement of the Proceedings that took place on the ſubject in different parts of the United States.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Accounts of the Plague in London and Marſeilles;

And a liſt of the dead, from Auguſt 1, to the middle of December, 1793.

BY MATHEW CAREY.

Fourth Edition, Improved.

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Liſt of burials.

Meteorological obſervations.

Liſt of the names of the dead.

One Dollar Reward.

STRAYED away, laſt July, from the city herd, a brindle COW, about four years old, had a piece of narrow green binding round her horns; ſhe has been frequently ſeen near the powder magazine. Whoever brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward.

Jan. 22, 1794. JOHN SHIELDS,
4w. No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey,

Notice is hereby given,

THAT upon application to me by William Coxe, Eſquire, of the City of Burlington, and Rachel his Wife, who claim two undivided fifth parts of all the tracts and parcels of land herein after-mentioned, lately belonging unto William Smith, Eſquire, late of the City of Burlington, deceaſed, who died inteſtate as is ſaid; that is to ſay,

Of and in one houſe and the lot of land thereto belonging, on the Eaſt ſide of the ſtreet called High-Street, in the City of Burlington, at preſent in the tenure of Samuel Stiles, bounded on the North by a houſe and lot formerly belonging to Ann Hume, deceaſed, and now in the occupation of Micajah Ellis, on the Weſt by the ſaid High-Street, on the South by a houſe and lot lately belonging to James Smith, deceaſed, which ſame houſe and lot of land, whereof a diviſion is now requeſted, was deviſed to the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, by the laſt will and teſtament of his father Richard Smith, deceaſed. Of and in a certain Plantation, compoſed of ſeveral Tracts, Lots and parcels of Land, lying and being or ſuppoſed to lie and be in the City of Burlington, and partly ſituated on Tanner's Run or Tan-Houſe Run, which conſiſts or is ſuppoſed to conſiſt of the following parcels, or ſome of them: A tract or parcel of land, containing or ſuppoſed to contain ſixty-three acres, purchaſed by Richard, father of the ſaid inteſtate William Smith, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-two, and deviſed by the ſaid Richard Smith, by his laſt will, unto the ſame William Smith in fee, by the name of all that tract of land over Tan-Houſe Run, be the ſame more or leſs, which I purchaſed from Couſin Joſeph Smith, deceaſed, with the appurtenances, or by ſome other deſcription in the will of the ſame Richard Smith, deceaſed, contained. Of three lots of meadow-ground, diſtinguiſhed by ſurveys, No. 5, containing three roods; No. 6, containing half an acre and twelve perches; No. 7, containing two acres three roods and ſeventeen perches; together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining, alſo deviſed by his ſaid Father to the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, in fee-ſimple. Of two other lots of land, purchaſed by the ſame William Smith from Dinah Bard, deceaſed, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-eight, on or near Tanner's Run aforeſaid, which lots contain or are ſuppoſed to contain fourteen acres and a half of an acre, or thereabouts. Of two pieces of land, purchaſed by the ſame William Smith from John Imlay and Wife, by deed, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſeven; the one lying on Salem road, and in or near the City of Burlington, and containing or ſuppoſed to contain twenty-four acres and a half an acre of land, beſides the uſual allowance for highways; the other piece lying on the Iſland Creek, in the City of Burlington, containing or ſuppoſed to contain ſixteen acres, or thereabouts. Of four ſmall pieces of meadow, purchaſed by the ſame William Smith of and from John Lawrence and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the firſt day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight, ſuppoſed to contain two roods and two perches; from Catharine Pearce and Ann Pidgeon, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirty-firſt day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one, containing or ſuppoſed to contain three roods and three perches; from Daniel Smith, deceaſed, by deed, dated on or about the twenty firſt day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight, ſuppoſed to, contain one rood and fourteen perches and a half perch of land; and alſo five perches and four tenths of a perch bought of Benjamin Swett, the younger, and wife, as will appear by their deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-firſt day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight; all which pieces of land lie on or near the ſame Iſland Creek, in the City of Burlington aforeſaid. Of two acres and a half acre of meadow or land on Tanner's Run or Tan-Houſe Run aforeſaid, in the City of Burlington, formerly purchaſed by the ſame William Smith of Joſeph Hollinſhead, deceaſed, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirteenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one.—Of eleven acres of land, or thereabouts, on or near Salem road, in the former town-bounds of the City of Burlington, conveyed by Samuel Scattergood and Levi Murrell, and Wives, to the ſaid William Smith in fee, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-ſecond day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſix. Of fifty acres, or thereabouts, conveyed, amongſt other lands, by Richard Wells and Hannah Harteſhorn, the younger, unto the ſame William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the ſixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, joining or ſuppoſed to join on the laſt-mentioned piece of eleven acres. Of two acres and a half acre of meadow-ground, on the road leading ſouth-weſtwardly out of the City of Burlington, bounded on the North by Meadow now belonging to Joſeph Smith, conveyed to the ſame William Smith in fee by John Hollinſhead, of the City of Burlington, by deed, bearing date on or about the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty five. Of two roods and twenty-ſix perches of Meadow on or near the Canal, in the ſame ſame City of Burlington, conveyed by Joſeph Smith and Wife to the ſame William Smith in fee, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-firſt day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two. Of twelve acres and three quarters of an acre of land, lying between the new road to Philadelphia and Dunks's ferry-road, conveyed to the ſame William Smith in fee, by John Hoſkins and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-ſeventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, in or near the City of Burlington. Of fourteen acres, or thereabouts, of Upland or Meadow adjoining on the ſluice bank, in the City of Burlington, conveyed unto the ſaid William Smith in fee, by Joſeph Bloomfield and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four. Of a piece of ground on the weſt ſide of Salem road, on Tanner's or Tan-Houſe Run, containing or ſuppoſed to contain thirteen acres two roods and ſixteen perches, conveyed by Mary Criſpin and Samuel Criſpin unto the ſaid William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three. Of a Plantation or Tract of Land, and buildings thereon erected, in the townſhip of Willingborough, and county of Burlington, conveyed unto the ſaid William Smith in fee, by John Croſby and Wife, by deed, dated on or about the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-two, now in the occupation of John Marlin. Of a piece of land, containing or ſuppoſed to contain fourteen acres one rood and fourteen perches of land, lying in the townſhips of Willingborough and Burlington, or one of them, and now in the tenure of John Kelly, purchaſed by the ſaid William Smith of Henry Reeves and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five. Of thirteen acres and one third of an acre of land, on the Weſt ſide of Salem road, and within the ſuppoſed bounds of the City of Burlington, as it formerly extended, conveyed to the ſaid William Smith in fee, by John Croſby and Wife, by deed, dated on or about the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-two. Often acres and twenty-ſix perches of land, or thereabouts, on the road to Rancocus bridge, in the townſhip of Willingborough, conveyed to the ſame William Smith in fee by Edward Cathrell, by deed, dated on or about the eighth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four. Of a piece of ground in Willingborough aforeſaid, containing or ſuppoſed to contain eight acres one rood and ſeven perches, conveyed to the ſame William Smith in fee by Joſeph Coſtil and Wife, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty ſixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. Of one acre and thirty ſeven perches, or thereabouts, ſurveyed to the ſaid William Smith, and recorded in Book L. folio 15, in the Surveyor-General's Office at Burlington, and adjoining to lands formerly of John Croſby, William Hewlings, and Iſaac Hewlings. Of fifty acres of woodland, or thereabouts, at Lion Swamp, in the townſhip of Willingborough, purchaſed by the ſame William Smith of Thomas Rodman, by deed, bearing date on or about the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one. Of one hundred and ſixteen acres, or thereabouts, of woodland, in the townſhip of Willingborough aforeſaid, and conveyed to the ſame William Smith in fee by Abel Pearſon, by deed, bearing date on or about the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-one. Of twenty-one acres of land, or thereabouts, adjoining to the laſt mentioned tract, purchaſed by the ſame William Smith of and from Richard Wells and Hannah Harteſhorne, junior, by deed, bearing date on or about the ſixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three. Of a Plantation or Tract of Land in the townſhip of Willingborough, and county of Burlington, fronting on the river Delaware, and the buildings thereon erected, containing or ſuppoſed to contain one hundred and ſeventy-five acres and twenty-four perches, or thereabouts. And alſo twelve acres of Meadow-ground in the townſhip of Burlington, conveyed to the ſaid William Smith in fee by William Hewlings, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-firſt day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. Of another Plantation, and the buildings thereon erected, adjoining to the laſt mentioned Plantation, in Willingborough and Burlington townſhips, containing or ſuppoſed to contain one hundred and ſeventy-four acres and a half acre of land, or thereabouts, fronting on Delaware river; and twenty-one acres two roods and eighteen perches of land in the limits of the town of Burlington, on the new road to Philadelphia, conveyed by Abner Rogers and wife to the ſaid William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. A Plantation, and the buildings thereon erected, in the ſame town or townſhip of Burlington, called or known by the name of Winder's ferry, and oppoſite Minnicks's ferry on the Delaware, in Pennſylvania, containing or ſuppoſed to contain one hundred and fifteen acres and ſeventy-ſeven perches of land, conveyed to ſaid William Smith in fee, by Abraham Winner and wife, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight. Of two lots of ground on Wood or Church-ſtreet, in the City of Burlington, containing or ſuppoſed to contain two acres and one fourth of an acre, deviſed unto the ſame William Smith in fee by his father Richard Smith, who purchaſed the ſame lots from Abraham Brown, junior, and Benjamin Furnis. Of one acre and ſeven perches of land, or thereabouts, being a lot of land lying at the corner of High-ſtreet and York Bridge-ſtreet, in the City of Burlington, purchaſed by the ſaid William Smith of Edmund Fagan and wife, by deed, dated on or about the twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-nine, on which ſame lot a ſurvey was made to the ſaid William Smith, which is recorded in the Surveyor-General's Office in Burlington, in book K. folio 174. Of a lot containing or ſuppoſed to contain five eighths of an acre, or thereabouts, near the Point in the City of Burlington, between Pearl-ſtreet and Delaware river; ſurveyed to the ſaid William Smith on or about the firſt day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty, and recorded in the ſame Surveyor's Office at Burlington, in Book H. folio 372. And of a lot of two acres, or thereabouts, of Meadow and Upland, on Broad-ſtreet, in the City of Burlington, conveyed by Samuel Scattergood and Wife to the ſame William Smith in fee, by deed, bearing date on or about the twenty-ſecond day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one. I have nominated and appointed MOSES KEMPTON, and AARON WILLS, of the townſhip of Northampton, and county of Burlington, and DANIEL SMITH of the city of Burlington, Commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid Tracts of Land into equal ſhares or parts; and, unleſs proper objections are made to me, at my houſe in the City of Burlington, on the firſt day of March next, the ſaid *Moſes Kempton*, *Aaron Wells* and *Daniel Smith* will then be appointed Commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid lands, purſuant to an Act, entituled, "An Act for the more eaſy partition of Lands held by Coparceners, Joint-Tenants, and Tenants in Common," paſſed the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

Given under my hand, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

JAMES KINSEY, Chief Juſtice.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from England, and to be Sold low, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting, No. 57.

YARD wide and ⅞ Iriſh linens, white and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, white and brown Iriſh Dowlaſſes, brown Sileſias, white and brown buckrams, Scotch threads from No. 7 to 70, coloured ditto, beſt baladine ſewing-ſilks, broadcloths, elaſtic ſtriped ditto, coatings, plains and naps, roſe blankets, red and green baiſes, ſilk velvets for collars of coats, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, death-head and baſket buttons, metal ditto, ſilver plated ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, cotton ſpotted handkerchiefs, check ditto, bobbins, tapes, ivory and horn combs, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joan's ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, ſhalloons, plain and ribbed calimancoes, wildbores, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, toilenet waiſtcoat ſhapes, modes, Perſians and ſarſenet, cambricks and lawns, pins and needles, knives and forks, Barlow penknives, cotton ſtockings, ſilk and cotton ditto, frying pans, ſadler's webb, women's ſilk and beaver pelt gloves, men's ditto, red lead, Crowley ſteel, ſtriped Nankeens, ⅞ and yard wide cotton checks, clouting diaper, Flanders bedticks.

Thirty tons of good Hay, in a barn near the city. 8 w.

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbcf.

Bark Wanted.

JONATHAN MEREDITH wiſhes to contract for a conſiderable quantity of Spaniſh Oak, Cheſnut Oak, Black Oak, and Hemlock Bark, deliverable to him, in Philadelphia, in the courſe of the enſuing ſpring. Perſons willing to contract, will be pleaſed to apply to him, at No, 27, South Third-ſtreet. f. t.

To be ſold by public ſale,

purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Elizabeth Grover, deceaſed, on the 25th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable Plantation, in the townſhip of Radnor, and Delaware county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia; containing about 30 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Nathan Evans, John Jones, and David Lewis. Whereon are erected, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with three rooms on a floor, and a large ſtone ſhop adjoining to the dwelling-houſe, that would ſuit a tradeſman, a barn and ſtable, a good orchard, about ten acres of woodland, and about five acres of good watered meadow, the reſt of the land has been well manured with lime and dung, divided into ſmall lots, the whole of the fences in good repair, with clover ſown in the fields. A good title, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt of April next, on the purchaſer complying with the conditions of ſale, which will be made known on the ſaid day, by JOHN GROVER, } Exec'rs.
ROBERT GROVER. }

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demands, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted, to either of the executors.

January 13, 1794. †

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office at Cheſter, Pennſylvania, which, if not taken out by the 1ſt of next April, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead Letters.

MILES MACARTEY, Poſt-Maſter.

December 21, 1793.

A. John Aloy, Kennet; Robert Allen.

B. William Balindyne, William Brown.

C. William Common, New-Garden; William Connell, Marcus-Hook; William Cray.

D. Daniel Denney.

F. Daniel Fitzpatrick, John Foreman, 2.

G. Doctor Joſeph Gardner.

H. Leckey and William Harper, James Heſlip, John Hughes, Fallowfield; George Hinſon, Nether-Providence; Aaron Huſton.

K. Dolly Kinter.

L. Thomas Lowry.

M. Alexander M'Ans, John Murray, John M'Carran, David Moore, Eſq; John Morrow, Nathan Moore, Newtown.

P. Samuel Price, Eſq; Iſaac Pennell, Chicheſter; Martha Pepper, Amos Penegar.

R. Francis Ruth, Fallowfield.

W. Thomas Wallace, Marcus-Hook; William Wallace, John Williams, Schoolmaſter, Tredyffrin.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3317.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1794.

To be Sold, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of EVAN MEREDITH, deceaſed, on Wedneſday, the 26th inſtant, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe,

A WELL built brick dwelling-houſe, conſiſting of a parlour, kitchen, three chambers, a garret and cellar; alſo a brick bake-houſe adjoining, with a pump of water in the yard. It is ſituate in Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, No. 91. The premiſes are in good repair, and the title indiſputable. Poſſeſſion will be given of the houſe and kitchen as ſoon as the conditions of ſale are complied with. The bake-houſe is let to a good tenant until the firſt of March enſuing. The whole ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 11. 10s. A particular plan of the Lot and Buildings may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe; and any perſon may view the property, by applying at the houſe. Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, and every neceſſary information given.

WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer.

February 1, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EVAN MEREDITH and Widow, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

WILLIAM W. STOY,
Acting Executor.

February 1, 1794.

One Hundred & Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Sunday night laſt, the 13th inſtant, from the ſubſcribers, three German ſervant men, viz,

PHILIP BALTHASAR, a native of Germany, laſt from Hamburgh, he arrived here during the late diſeaſe; he is by trade a taylor, ſpeaks but little Engliſh, but underſtands almoſt every thing that is ſaid to him, he is about 22 years of age, light complexion, light hair, which he wears over his forehead, and tied behind, and has a good deal of curl all over his head, has good teeth, and laughs much, at which time he ſhows them, is a ſtout built fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and weighs about 12 ſtone. Had on, when he went away, a lead coloured coat, which was rather long, drab cloth overalls or pantaloons, which came down to his ſhoes and fit him very tight, black ſilk waiſtcoat, buff caſſimere and nankeen breeches, and many other articles of wearing apparel which cannot be deſcribed, all of which it is ſuppoſed are in a leather or dark linen portmanteau, to which is affixed a leather ſtrap, for the purpoſe of ſlinging round the neck, his ſhoes tied with ribbon. He is in poſſeſſion of a large printed paper, with a print at top, of the city of Hamburgh or ſome other place, ſuppoſed to be his indentures, an high cowned round hat, the top of the crown broke in but at preſent ſewed, and is bound round the rim.

JOHN NONN, who was imported in the brig Polly, Capt. Dryburgh, from Hamburgh, is a printer by profeſſion, ſpeaks but little Engliſh, writes a good German hand, and ſometimes in his attempts to ſpeak Engliſh adds a few French words. Said NONN is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, rather ſtout made, has light ſhort hair, which he wears queued, and curled at the ears, a round ſmooth face, which is rather pale, but particularly ſo when frightened or irritated, and has a ſcar on one of his cheeks. Had on and took with a round high crowned hat, two white ſhirts, one of them new, a buff cloth jacket, a blue coatee, double breaſted, with round high topped buttons, one pair of broad ribbed dark brown mixed, and one pair of light blue narrow ribbed ſtockings, and new ſhoes with buckles in them, with ſame other cloaths.

FREDERICK LOY, ſhort and thick made, with a down look, and ſpeaks very bad Engliſh. This fellow had on and took with him an olive ſtriped ſurtout cloth coat, with large metal buttons, one coattee, veſt and trowſers, of green ſtriped cloth, above half worn, mended and patched with the ſame cloth, a pair of corduroy breeches, under waiſtcoat, with black ſpots, an old round wool hat, two pair of ſhoes, half worn, large metal buckles, and two pair coarſe worſted ſtockings. This lad, by trade, in Germany, was a ſilk weaver, but ſince, in this country, has lived in a grocery ſtore.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the above ſervants, ſo that their maſters may get them again, or returns them to their maſters, ſhall have the above reward, or 15 dollars for each of the two firſt above-mentioned, and one hundred dollars for the laſt.

RICHARD POTTER,
THOMAS BRADFORD,
SAMUEL EDWARDS.

To be RENTED,

Or LETT to the Shares,

Naaman's-creek Plantation,

CONTAINING about two hundred and fifty acres, fifty acres of which are excellent meadow. There is every convenience on the premiſes that is neceſſary for a farm, and it is in complete order for grazing. Poſſeſſion the 25th of March next. For terms, apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON,
Jan. 15, 1794. at Naaman's creek.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 4.

The engroſſed bill for the relief of the emigrants from St. Domingo, now reſident within the United States, and who may be found in want of relief, was read the third time, paſſed, and ſent to the Senate for concurrence. The blank was filled up with 15,000 dollars.

The petition of John Clark was preſented, read, and, on motion of Mr. Hartley, referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury. The prayer of the petitioner was for compenſation for military ſervices rendered the United States during the late war with Great-Britain.

Order of the day, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the following reſolution, being the ſecond propoſed by Mr. Madiſon, relative to the reſtrictions and privileges of the commerce of the United States in foreign countries; to wit.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty ought to be laid on the following articles, manufactured by European nations having no commercial treaty with the United States.

Mr. Nicholas moved to amend the reſolution by inſerting an exemption in favour of Ruſſia, Denmark, the Hanſiatic towns, Spain, Portugal, and the Imperial ports.

A debate enſued, which continued 20 minutes paſt the uſual hour of adjournment, when the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 5.

A bill for the remiſſion of certain duties was read the ſecond time, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The bill for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and ſons, was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Montgomery preſented the petition of Joſeph Sadler, a Captain in the Pennſylvania line, who had been a priſoner among the Indians two years, praying compenſation for ſervices rendered the United States during the late war. Referred to a ſelect committee of three members.

Mr. Cobb preſented the petition from the inſpecting officers of the port of Boſton, praying for an augmentation of ſalary.—Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The order of the day was called for; whereupon, a motion was made to poſtpone the further conſideration of the report of the Secretary of State, reſpecting the reſtrictions and privileges of the commerce of the United States in foreign countries, and the reſolutions propoſed by Mr. Madiſon, until the firſt Monday in March next. The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Forreſt, and one fifth of the members preſent, were as follow, to wit.—

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Bailey, Baldwin, Blount, Carns, Chriſtie, Clarke, Cobb, Dearbourne, Dent, Findley, Giles, Gilleſpie, Gilman, Greenup, Gregg, Grove, Hancock, Harriſon, Heath, Heiſter, Hunter, Irvine, Locke, Lyman, Macon, Madiſon, Mebane, Montgomery, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Nevill, New, Nicholas, Niles, Orr, Parker, Patton, Pickens, Preſton, Rutherford, Scott, Sherburne, Smilie, Iſrael Smith, Sprigg, Treadwell, Van Cortland, Venable, Walker, Williams and Winſton.—51.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Ames, Armſtrong, Beatty, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Cadwalader, Claiborne, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Dayton, Dexter, Fitzſimons, Forreſt, Foſter, Gilbert, Glen, Goodhue, Gordon, Griffin, Hartley, Hillhouſe, Hindman, Holten, Kittera, Learned, Lee, Malbone, M'Dowell, Murray, Jeremiah Smith, Samuel Smith, Wm. Smith, Swift, Talbot, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Van Allen, Van Gaaſbeck, P. Wadſworth, J. Wadſworth, Ward, Watts, Wingate, and Winn.—47

The meſſage lately received from the Preſident of the United States, together with the letters and documents from the Executive of North Carolina, was referred to a committee of five members.

Mr. Tracy, from the committee on the Poſt-Office law, brought in a report, which was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe, 150 copies to be printed, and made the order for Monday next.

The report contemplates ſundry alterations in the poſt-roads in the diſtrict of Maine, Pennſylvania, North-Carolina, and Georgia, and ſundry amendments in the 8th, 14th, 19th, 22d, 23d, 24th and 27th ſections of the Poſt-Office law, reſpecting the ſalaries of the gentleman at the head of that office, and his ſeveral deputies, and in the rates of portage.

The Speaker laid before the houſe a report from the Secretary of the Treaſury, in obedience to the order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the 30th of January laſt, containing an account of the money now in the Treaſury—the probable account of what may be therein the firſt of April next—and the amount of the demands againſt the Treaſury in that period, together with the ſtate of the domeſtic loans.

Referred to the committee of the whole houſe, on the appropriation bill.

The Houſe, agreeably to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Trumbull in the chair,) on the report of the ſelect committee on the judiciary power; and after ſome time ſpent in the buſineſs, the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 6.

Mr. Learned called up the petition of Horatio Jones, which had been read and laid on the table the 5th inſt. This petition, together with the petitions of George Crown and Robert Lyon, were referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Harriſon preſented the petition of John Cogſdill, praying compenſation for ſervices; ordered to be laid laid on the table for conſideration.

The petition of Jacob Dayton was preſented by Mr. P. Wadſworth, and the petition of William Keith, preſented by Mr. Fitzſimons, were referred to the Secretary of the department of war.

The prayer of theſe petitions was for compenſation for military ſervices during the late war with Great-Britain.

Mr Fitzſimons preſented the petition of Thomas Perkins and Co. of the city of Philadelphia, ſetting forth that they had erected a nail manufactory, a ſample from which they had to preſent, and praying that additional duties may be impoſed on imported articles of the above deſcription.

Mr. Goodhue moved for and obtained leave to lay a reſolution on the table, to the following purport, to wit:

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to report whether any, and what amendments are neceſſary to be made in the act for regiſtering and recording ſhips or veſſels; in the act for enrolling and licenſing ſhips or veſſels employed in the coaſting trade and in the fiſheries, and in the act for impoſing duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels.

Mr. Gregg preſented the petition of ſundry perſons, reſiding in the ſouth-weſtern territory of the United States, reſpecting a claim to lands on the Teneſee river. The petition was referred to the committee appointed on the Preſident's meſſage, and the communications from the legiſlature of North-Carolina.

Mr. Nicholas, from the committee appointed to ſelect the papers relative to the Algerine buſineſs, brought in a reſolution, to the following purport, to wit:

Reſolved, That the communications made to this Houſe, reſpecting the regencies of Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, be hereafter conſidered as public, except ſuch as are marked as ſecret by the committee.

The reſolution was agreed to, and the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the ſelect committee to whom it was referred to report "the naval force neceſſary for the protection of the commerce of the United States, againſt the Algerine corſairs."

The report was read, and the following reſolution being under conſideration, to wit:

"*Reſolved*, That a naval force, to conſiſt of four ſhips of 44, and two ſhips of 20 guns each, be provided, for the protection of the commerce of the United States, againſt the Algerine cruiſers."

A debate commenced, and continued till the hour of adjournment, when the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 7.

Mr. Hartley preſented the petition of ſundry inhabitants of Northumberland county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, praying compenſation for their exertions againſt the Indians. A motion was made to refer this petition to a ſelect committee, but diſagreed to; whereupon it was ordered that it lie for conſideration.

Mr. Goodhue called up the reſolution which was laid on the table the 6th inſt. relative to the appointment of a committee to report what alterations may be neceſſary in the act for regiſtering and licenſing ſhips or veſſels; in the act for enrolling and licenſing ſhips or veſſels employed in the coaſting trade, and in the fiſheries; and in the act to ſecure the collection on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States.

The reſolution was agreed to, after an amendment, which had been propoſed by Mr. B. Bourne, was adopted, which contemplates, that the ſame committee ſhould likewiſe report, whether any, and what, legiſlative proviſion may be neceſſary to ſecure the collection of the duties on foreign diſtilled ſpirits, wines, and teas.

Mr. Shearburne preſented the petition of ſeveral enſigns in the late American army, praying for the depreciation of their pay. This petition, and one preſented by Mr. Lee, from a captain of cavalry in Count Pulaſki's legion, were referred to the Secretary for the Department of War.

Col. Smith, of Maryland, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a report favourable to the prayer of the petition of Lieutenant-Colonel Touſard, late an officer in the American army, who prayed for a liquidation of his annual penſion.

The committee report, that it may with ſafety and public convenience be allowed to him.

A meſſage from the Supreme Executive was received by Mr. Secretary Dandridge, covering a letter from the Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to Mr. Randolph, Secretary of State, and alſo ſome diſpatches from the general and extraordinary commiſſion of the Iſland of Guadaloupe; together with one act and three ordinances paſſed by the Government of the territory of the United States, ſouth of the Ohio.

The miniſter's letter was read, ſetting forth the union and connection which exiſts between the two republics, and the danger to which the Iſland of Guadaloupe is expoſed, being threatened with an attack from the Britiſh.

The diſpatch was alſo read, which points out the danger to which the Iſland is expoſed, their readineſs, at all times, to ſuccour the Americans, and requiring immediate relief, in "proviſions, ammunition and men," aſſuring Congreſs, whom they call "Citizen Repreſentatives," that the ſuccour required will be paid by a liquidation of the debt due to France; at the ſame time repreſenting the cupidity and fury of the Britiſh againſt the flag of the United States, and the ſhips of all neutral powers.

The Houſe, according to the order of the day, again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the reſolution reſpecting what naval force may be ſufficient to protect the commerce of the United States againſt the Algerine Corſairs.

The reſolution under conſideration, contemplates ſix frigates, four of 44, and two of 20 guns, to be amply ſufficient to protect the commerce of the United States againſt the Pirates of Barbary.

Mr. Madiſon offered a reſolution, that a ſum of money ſhould be appropriated for the purpoſe of engaging the Portugueſe to reſtrain the Barbary Corſairs.

A lengthy debate enſued, and continued till the hour of adjournment, without taking a queſtion on this ſubject, when the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, was received, notifying that the bill for the relief of the French emigrants from St. Domingo, now reſident within the United States, who may be in want of ſuch relief, had been conſidered, and will paſs with amendments, to which they requeſt the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Adjourned till Monday next.

By the ſhip Liberty, Captain M'Dougal, arrived at New-York, from Madeira, we have the following intelligence, extracted from the Star, a London paper, of the 25th of November, 1793.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

For ſome days paſt great uneaſineſs prevailed here, reſpecting the town of Dol, within a few miles of St. Maloes, which war threatened by the rebels. The report, that the commune had been obliged to open its gates to the royaliſts, is now confirmed—and what is more unfortunate, a great many Republicans have been killed.

Pierre Manuel, ci-devant Procureur of the Commune of Paris, General Houchard, and General Brunet, condemned yeſterday by the Revolutionary Tribunal, were executed this day.

Cuſſi, the deputy, who was declared out of the protection of the law, will be executed to-morrow.

Thuriot's name was eraſed from the Jacobin Club during its laſt ſitting.

It is reported here, on the credit of an army order, dated Nov. 2, and ſigned Alexis Dubois, General, that the Prince of Conde was killed the Sunday before, by a cannon ball fired by the 6th battalion of Drome; but as the German papers make no mention of this circumſtance, it is not generally credited.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Nothing of authority has tranſpired relative to the ſafety or ſucceſs of Earl Howe's fleet, ſince the arival of Lieut. Boader.

Lord Howe's fleet conſiſts of twenty-ſix ſail of the line, beſides frigates, &c.

It is generally ſuppoſed that the ſhips which his Lordſhip was in chaſe of had ſlipt out of Breſt water, in order to proceed to the Weſt-Indies, to counteract the operations of Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey in that part of the world.

The intelligence brought by Lord George Conway is of the moſt important nature. The ſurrender of Fort St Louis, with a garriſon of 4000 men, and 112 pieces of artillery, are not the only felicitous circumſtances which his Lordſhip was charged to impart. The quantity of ammunition and military ſtores of all kinds, taken in the place, is immenſe. The garriſon choſe to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, as, they ſaid, if they returned to France, they were certain of being guillotined.

Before Lord George Conway left the Auſtrian Camp, General Wurmſer had received a meſſage from the Duke of Brunſwick, informing him that he had the King of Pruſſia's orders moſt vigorouſly to cooperate with him.

Fort Louis, which has juſt ſurrendered to the Auſtrirn army, is 20 miles from Straſburg, and 240 from Paris.

Lord Mulgrave, on Saturday, arrived at the Secretary of State's office from Toulon. His Lordſhip has brought no freſh news from thence; the diſpatches which appeared in Saturday night's Gazette from that place, having been ſent off but the day before his Lordſhip ſailed for this country. His Lordſhip ſpeaks with confidence of the ſecurity of Toulon.

General O'Hara has ſucceeded Lord Mulgrave as Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces ſerving in the ſouth of France.

Lord Mulgrave gives an account of 30 ſail of French merchantmen having been captured by Lord Hood's cruiſers, and ſent into Gibraltar.

On Saturday night, Mr. Lauzum, the meſſenger, arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with letters from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and Sir James Murray, Bart. which are dated Nov. 22. Theſe diſpatches contain no news whatever, of importance, the enemy having remained perfectly inactive for ſome time — The army under his Royal Highneſs are all in the higheſt health.

Yeſterday Mr. Wiffin, the King's meſſenger, arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with diſpatches from Joſeph Brame, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter at Genoa.

By theſe diſpatches, it appears that the Republic, determined not to give up their connection with France, had rather choſen to riſk hoſtilities with this country, and in conſequence had determined on war with Great Britain! Mr Wiffin, the meſſenger, was allowed 12 hours to paſs through their territories; and all foreigners, the French excepted, have been ordered to quit the territories of the Republic within a certain time; in conſequence of which Sir Gilbert Elliott, who was there on his way to Toulon, and Mr. Drake, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter at Genoa, with all the Britiſh then at that place, had embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Bedford, of 74 guns, Captain Mann, and ſailed for Toulon.

Admiral Gell, with his ſquadron, remained in the Bay; when the meſſenger came away, there was every reaſon to expect that an immediate bombardment of the town would take place.

The Republic has been led to this meaſure, from the fear of loſing the great property that it poſſeſſes in the French funds: but the following deſcription of our new enemy's country may prove how little we have to dread.

Genoa is a republic of Italy, whoſe territory is in the form of a creſcent in the Mediterranean ſea for 150 miles only, their country no where extending 20 miles from the ſea, and in ſome parts not ten; the Appenine mountains cover it towards the land, and ſeparate it from the country of Nice, Piedmont and Montſerrat, the Milaneſe and Parmeſan. Their ſoil yields ſcarce any corn, and their ſeas but few fiſh; add to which, they are ſurrounded by ſtates inimical to their politics.

The El Quiros Spaniſh packet, with Major Jardin on board, was captured by the Urania, French Frigate, and afterwards retaken by a Jerſey privateer, and ſent into Gulon.

PLYMOUTH, November 23.

This morning arrived here the Montague, of 74 guns, capt. Montague, from Earl Howe's fleet, having loſt her main-top-maſt, which cauſed her to return to port: all that we can gather from this ſhip is, that ſhe left the fleet on Monday night, ſoon after the Defence left them, and that the whole fleet were at that time in chace of the French ſquadron, conſiſting of ſeven ſail of the line, three frigates, and ſome ſmaller veſſels; the Latona frigate, it is ſaid, was firing on one of the French Frigates which was within reach of her guns, and that the Queen Charlotte, of 100 guns, and the Audacious of 74 guns, were neareſt to the French line of battle ſhips, at the time the Montague left them; the genural concluſion is, that from the ſituation of both fleets there was great reaſon to expect that the whole would be captured. Many of Lord Howe's fleet were crippled in their yards, &c. by carrying a great preſs of ſail during the chace. Much firing was heard on Monday night.

PORTSMOUTH, November 24.

This day Sir John Jarvis's fleet dropped down to Spithead, it conſiſts of the following ſhips; the Boyne, Woodwick, Samſon, Veteran, Roſe, Ulyſſes, and Dromedary ſtore-ſhip. Sir John only takes one regiment, but it is ſaid, is to take a conſiderable number of troops from Ireland.

Alſo dropped down to St. Helen's the Flora frigate, into which Admiral Macbride's flag is ſhifted, and is to convoy a number of tranſports to Oſtend, from whence they are to bring off a number of troops that are to be joined to thoſe going to Concale, under the command of the Earl of Moria, who will put to ſea the firſt fair wind after Tueſday.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Nov. 15. The Daughters of Hanze Duperret, who was lately guillotined, one 17 and the other 15 years old, being in deſtitute circumſtances, requeſted relief to return to the department of Vauchiſe, which would take pity on their misfortunes. Referred to the committee of aids, with orders to report upon the buſineſs, as well as upon the general propoſition made by Philipeaux, for granting relief to the children of thoſe whoſe property had been confiſcated.

DEATH OF ROLAND.

Letter from the Repreſentatives of the People in the Department of the Lower Seine.

Rouen, Nov. 13.

Being informed yeſterday evening, that a perſon had been found dead at the diſtance of five leagues from this place, on the highway from Rouen to Paris, and that papers were found in his pockets, which gave reaſon to ſuppoſe he might be Roland, the ex-miniſter of the interior, we reſolved that one of us ſhould repair to the ſpot. Legendre went thither in the night time, and having viewed the body, readily diſcovered it to be that of Roland, who had done juſtice to himſelf, to eſcape the ſword of the law.

The Juſtice of the Peace delivered to us four papers which were found in his pockets. The firſt contains an apology for his life and death, with ſome prophetical imprecations. On the back of the paper he gives the pretended motives of his death. The next two are tickets of his ſection. The 4th is the addreſs of a perſon at whoſe houſe he doubtleſs propoſed to ſtop in Rouen.—She is in a ſtate of arreſt.

We have ordered the Juſtice of Peace to cauſe the body to be interred at the place where it was found. The National Convention will, perhaps think it neceſſary to cauſe a ſtake to be driven into his grave, with an inſcription which may tranſmit to poſterity the tragical end of a wicked miniſter, who corrupted the public opinion, who purchaſed at a dear rate the reputation of a virtuous man, and who was the chief of the criminal coalition who wiſhed to ſave the tyrant, and annihilate the republic.

(Signed) Delacroix, and Legendre.

On the propoſal of Bourbon de l'Oize, the committee of public ſafety was charged to preſent the plan of a decree for confiſcating the property of thoſe, who, being without the protection of the law, ſhall do juſtice to themſelves.

The commiſſioner of the executive council, ordered to the bar for having ſtopped a letter addreſſed to the Convention, requeſted leave to give an explanation of his conduct before the committee of general ſafety.—Decreed.

Several deputations of the ſections of Paris preſented the ſilver plate and ornaments of their churches. Applauſes.

The ſections of Marat, as well as the commune at Paris, demanded that the opera might be removed to the ci-devant Theatre Francois.

Fabre d'Eglantine—"It is time to decide what we ought to think of the real utility of theatres. A patriot has ſaid, and the definition is juſt, that theatres are a kind of prieſthood exerciſed over the thoughts. We ſhould examine whether our theatres ſhould not, in future, be ſet apart for mercantile purpoſes. This queſtion is of the greateſt importance, and I move that it may be referred to the committee of public inſtruction."—Decreed.

Barrere announced, that the Commiſſion of Proviſions had already given a grand movement to all the parts of its adminiſtration, and that it had already taken meaſures for ſaving proviſions and for ſupplying the fortreſſes. He propoſed four decrees. By the firſt. Citizens are deſired not to refuſe complying with requiſitions, and to make ſeveral ſorts of paſtry. By the ſecond, The fortreſſes are to be provided with ſalt meat. No freſh meat will be ſuffered to enter them, but for the ſervice of the ſick. By the third, the Miniſters of Marine and Foreign Affairs, are bound to tranſmit to the Convention, a ſtatement of the foreign ſhips which have entered into the ports of the Republic, and of the quantity of their cargoes in raw materials. By the fourth, the Convention grants the Commiſſion the uſe of a particular counter-ſign.

The Council General of the Commune of Paris came to demand the ſuppreſſion of lotteries, which do great injury to the poor by the temptation they hold out, the removal of the opera to the Theatre de la Nation, and the addition of the building of the Biſhop's Palace to the grand Hoſpital at Paris.

After ſome obſervations by Turiot, on the firſt demand, the Committee paſſed the following decree:

"Lotteries, of whatever nature they may be, or under whatever denomination they may exiſt, are ſuppreſſed."

The ſecond propoſal was referred to a committee. The third was decreed.

Cambon moved, that in every Commune the buildings which formerly ſerved for the functions of worſhip, and to lodge its Miniſters, ſhould ſerve as an aſylum to the poor, and as eſtabliſhments of public inſtruction.—Decreed.

Barrere read a letter from Givet, which announced that a conſpiracy, formed for delivering up that place to the enemy, had been defeated. Four ſtandards, covered with crowns and fleurs-de-lys, had been found at the houſe of a perſon named Liancourt, Juſtice of the Peace in Charlemont, who had fled. In four days Givet would have been in the hands of the enemy, who were advancing againſt it, to the number of 5000 men, to ſecond this treachery. The Popular Society ſent to the Convention theſe four ſtandards, three of which were white, and one green.

Letter from General Souham.

Dunkirk, Nov. 11.

"I have informed the Commander in Chief of a violent inſurrection of the Belgian people, which took place, principally, at Ghent and Antwerp, on account of a new levy which the Emperor wiſhed to be made. He ſent 100,000 muſkets to arm them, and they have turned them againſt himſelf. Troops have ſet out from the camps of Ciſoning, Menin, and Courtray, to march thither. I wait for the orders of the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) "SOUHAM."

A letter from the Commiſſioner of the Executive Power at Straſburgh, announced that aſſignats were beginning to recover their credit. It added, that ſeveral officers of the 1ſt regiment of dragoons, whoſe conduct had tended to diſorganize the army, have been ſhot.

The Repreſentatives of the people wrote from the ſame city: "Thrice have we purged the ſtaff of the army of the Rhine, and thrice has treachery made its appearance. Our troops ſhewed the greateſt bravery in the late affairs, which were very bloody for the enemy. We ſaw the dead collected by the men and women of a fanatical village, who put on their Sunday clothes to receive the Auſtrians.

November 16.

Levaſſeur, who had arrived from Chantilly, ſaid he was much ſcandalized at the manner in which ſuſpected people lived in the caſtle. They, ſaid he, make excellent cheer, and foreſtall every thing, ſuch as eggs, butter, &c. The committee of ſafety of Chantilly, however, had reſolved that their food ſhould be common; that ſoup and bouille ſhould be their dinner, and a piece of roaſt meat and ſallad, or vegetables, their ſupper. Levaſſeur demanded that this decree ſhould be extended to all houſes which contain ſuſpected perſons. Decreed.

A letter from the Repreſentatives of the people with the army of the Alps, dated Commune Affranein, Nov. 10. ſtated, the manes of Challier were appeaſed, and that thoſe who had dictated the attrocious decree for his puniſhment, had been themſelves puniſhed. It added, that his remains, carefully collected by the Republicans, had been carried in triumph through all the ſtreets of the town.

On a propoſal by Cambian, the Convention paſſed the following decree:

"Commune or Sections, which wiſh to preſent gold or ſilver plate formerly employed in religious ſervice, ſhall cauſe the Municipal Officers, or Commiſſaries of the Sections, to make out a liſt, containing their number, deſcription, as far as can be aſcertained, their weight."

Levaſſeur preſented the decree drawn up reſpecting the proviſions to be allowed to ſuſpected perſons.

A member obſerved, that the Convention ought not in a decree to inſert a liſt of the diſhes which ſhould be ſerved up before ſuſpected perſons.

After ſome debate the decree was paſſed as follows.

"The National Convention decrees, that perſons detained in all the houſes of confinement of the republic ſhall have the ſame allowance of food, which ſhall be ſimple. The rich who are confined ſhall pay for the poor."

Camille Deſmoulins obſerved, that ſeveral battalions were ſetting out from Paris for the Northern frontiers; and that in them were many ſons of Engliſh, born and naturalized in France. Theſe citizens, he ſaid, wiſhed for nothing ſo much as to ſerve the Republic, but they requeſted to be placed ſome where elſe than on the Northern frontiers, that they might not fight againſt their brethren.

Thuriot—The Engliſh are on all our coaſts, north, ſouth and weſt; we muſt then keep theſe Engliſhmen in the interior, for they are almoſt all tradeſmen, ſince they have not been arreſted, and employ them in labouring for the republic.

Bourdon de l'Oiſe propoſed that they ſhould be ſubjected to a heavier tax than other citizens, as they would not be expoſed to danger.

All theſe propoſitions were referred to the Committee of Public ſafety, with orders for them to give in a report on them.

Sunday, November 17.

Pretur, Repreſentative of the people, wrote from Pantivi, dated the 13th inſt. that he was going to march to the relief of the department of the coaſts of the north, threatened with an invaſion of the rebels. I have left behind me, ſaid he, only the companies de Veterans, and le'Epoir de la Patrie, all the other citizens having advanced to Dinant. I expect this night to receive intelligence from our armies. I am going to aſſiſt in the deſtruction of the banditti, who, I hope, will not this time eſcape the avenging ſteel of the Republicans, who purſue and ſurround them on all ſides. The levy of the young citizens of the firſt requiſition has been peaceably made; in almoſt all the diſtricts it is nearly compleated. The young men of the country wait only for the end of their labours, to range themſelves under the Standards of Liberty.

FREDERICKSBURG, January 30.

Copy of a letter from a mercantile houſe in Liverpool, to their correſpondent in this town, dated Nov. 17, 1793.

"We adviſe you that the new American ſhip Nabby, James Kennedy, maſter, owned by Mr. Peter Bryſon, of Wiſcaſſet, Maſſachuſetts, ſprung a leak on the 25th of October, in lat. 55, long. 16. bound to Kappahannock, for your addreſs, and immediately ſunk. The crew (all but one man) ſaved, 20 in number.

"There is no telling what ſhips to ſend to your country; they are giving 12 per cent. premium on American ſhips from London to the States. The Algerine ſquadron has already captured a number of fine American ſhips. They have a fleet of 20 ſail cruiſing off Cadiz and Liſbon; this you may rely on, and make known to your friends."

NEW-YORK, February 7.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated December 17.

"By the arrival of the Quebec frigate juſt now come in, we have intelligence of the French, being repulſed from Toulon; beaten by the Germans at Amiens, with the loſs of near 12,000 men; of the Royaliſts having taken St. Malo, a city and ſea port in Bretagne; of Lord Moira's landing a Britiſh army, artillery, arms &c. to join and ſupport them in the department of La Vendee; of Lord Howe's having captured five line of battle ſhips, and being in chaſe of another, all of them fitted out by orders of the National Convention, to intercept Sir John Jervis's fleet and army, which are now arrived here; and likewiſe of the Britiſh having retaken a frigate, of which the French had a few days before made a prize."

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has the excluſive right of making, conſtructing, uſing and vending to others, to be uſed within the limits of the county of Lancaſter, in the State of Pennſylvania, and within the limits of the State of New York, all the Machines neceſſary to produce the improvements on the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, to wit. For elevating grain and meal from the lower to the upper ſtories, and conveying the ſame from one part of the mill to another, and for cooling the meal and attending the boulting hopper, for which a patent was granted, under the authority of the United States, to Oliver Evans of New-Caſtle county, State of Delaware, which patent he holds in truſt, for me, my heirs and aſſigns, ſo far as the ſame relates to the county of Lancaſter, and State of New-York. Any perſon deſirous to ſee my right to the ſaid excluſive privilege, will find it on record in the Office for Recording of Deeds in and for the county of Lancaſter. Gentlemen deſirous of introducing this celebrated invention into their mills, will be ſupplied with a permit, by application to me, or to Mr. Jacob Labn, Bookſeller, Lancaſter; Mr. Michael Farmer, Miller, on Conneſtogo; or to Mr. Joſeph Evans, near Newport, Delaware State, my Agents, at the rate of Thirty-Three Dollars for each water-wheel, and will inveſt them with full right to the privilege. As this privilege is excluſively mine, within the limits aforeſaid, the public is cautioned againſt the impoſition and injury they would experience from taking a pretended right from any other perſon.

JOHN EVANS.

WE, the Subſcribers, owners of Merchant Mills within the county of Lancaſter, have examined the right of the ſaid John Evans to the excluſive privilege above-mentioned, and are ſo well convinced of its being veſted in him that we have taken permits under him, and in every reſpect find him equal to the engagements he holds out to the public.

James and D. Sterrett, Chriſtian Shome,
Michael Withery, John Birkley,
Chriſtian Stoner, Jacob Kaſmann,
Samuel Harlacher.

February 10, 1794.

To be Sold, or Rented,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A Meſſuage or Tenement on the Main ſtreet in the town of St. George's, New-Caſtle county, State of Delaware, conſiſting of two Lots of Land, containing about two acres, on one of which lots is a brick houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, with a cellar under the whole, and a draw well at the door; on the other, which is directly fronting across the ſtreet, is a paled garden, ſtable, ſhed, and a graſs lot. The houſe has been occupied for many years as a Store or Tavern, and is now in the tenure of Mr. John Blair, merchant.

Alſo, a Farm in Suſquehanna hundred, Cecil county, State of Maryland, containing 152 acres of land, about 100 of which is clearce and in tolerable incloſure, with a few acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; on which is a log dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and ſpring-houſe, with other improvements, to deſcribe which is thought unneceſſary, as any perſon inclining either to purchaſe or rent will view the premiſes. For terms, apply to

H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Elkton, Feb. 7, 1794. 5w 7

BALTIMORE, January 29.

The Schooner Polly, Capt. S. Scott, of this port, belonging to Mr. Waters, was cast away three miles to the southward of Cape Henry—the Captain, vessel and cargo entirely lost. By information received from the Mate and Sailors, Capt. Scott supposed himself to be on the Middle-ground—it being foggy, and a very high sea running, Capt. Scott came to in three fathom water, and parted his cables; after which she soon settled. Capt. Scott had got on shore safe, but ventured to the wreck again to save his trunk, during which time his boat was stove; he then fastened his trunk with a cord, and in attempting to swim to shore with it, was drowned, within 40 yards of the shore.—One of the sailors remained on the wreck all night, though repeated attempts were made to get him off before, being prevented by a very high surf.

CARLISLE, February 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county of Tyrone, to his friend in this neighbourhood, dated September 18th, 1793.

"At this present crisis there is every appearance of a war with the United States; it is hoped that the wise and able Gen. Washington, will prevent the effusion of human blood and the horrors of war. I am sure you made a timely escape out of a country loaded with taxes. Manufacturers starving, and thousands had no other resource but to enlist. We are only now at our harvest, oatmeal at 2/ per peck, coarse yarn lowered from 2/10 to 1/6 per spinnell. There are, at present, 560 militia raised out of this county, Marquis of Abercorn; Colonel; we are applotted 100l. in this parish, (Aardstraw) paid as a county cess, and to find 25 substitutes; it is enacted by our Parliament that no body of men shall dare to present any petition for redress of grievances, as they would be termed a rabble, and the magistrates would order the military to fire on them. White linens at Belfast and Dublin markets sell low, great quantities, however, are smuggled to the French, who are in great want of that article."

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5.

We are well assured, by a gentleman who left London in November, that in addition to the black catalogue of British insults of the American Republic and flag, the ships Belvidere, Factor and Ellis, of this port, and several other American vessels, had been actually stript of their men, who were sent on board of men of war, and English minute men sent in their stead.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated January, 22.

"Yesterday afternoon, about 37 miles from this, was heard from the southward of Long Island, a very heavy firing and several broad-sides. A brig arrived the same morning from the Cape, in 15 days; she brings no account of that place being taken by the English."

Feb. 6. Letters in the ship Liberty, arrived here last Tuesday from Madeira, informs us of the arrival, at that Island, of a very large British fleet, commanded by Sir John Jervis, K. B. consisting of 8 line of battle ships, a number of frigates, transports, and store-ships, on board of which were embarked 13,000 land forces, to be employed under General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. against the French islands in the West-Indies, the whole fleet sailed from Madeira on the 22d of December; their destination supposed to be Barbadoes, which is the appointed rendezvous. This squadron and convoy had avoided falling in with one from Brest, consisting of eight French line of battle ships, and 6 frigates, sent from that port for the purpose of intercepting the British, and subverting the important object of an armament much superior to any that has acted in the West-India seas during the present war.—The above-mentioned French fleet had fallen in with the British of 22 sail of the line, under Lord Howe, 90 leagues from the land: a rapid chase immediately commenced—One 40 gun frigate and 3 French vessels of inferior size had been already captured by the British.

Lord Rawdon, with 13,000 British troops, had sailed for France, to join the Royalists in the department of La Vendee.

It is reported, and by many believed, that the celebrated Dr. Priestly has determined to remove to this country to enjoy the blessings of a free government.

Feb. 10. Last evening arrived here from Mount Christo, (Hispaniola) Capt. Coates, of the sloop Independence, belonging to New-Providence, (Rhode-Island)—He left Mount Christo the 9th of January. He informs that Cape-Francois was blockaded by a Spanish fleet of seven sail, under the command of Gabriel Aerie Se Staebe—that the fleet was much in want of men, so much so, that they could do little more than to prevent vessels from running into the Cape.

It can no longer be a doubt, says a correspondent, that the *tendency* of certain measures is to shake the public credit of this country to the foundation—to reduce the value of our exports more than one half—by destroying all competition in our market for the produce of our country—to *diminish*, in lieu of *encreasing* our commerce—to deprive us of what every other nation has always considered as an advantage—our *neutrality*; to arrest our progress in the Scale of Nations, and to blast all our prospects of happiness under the auspices of peace, freedom, and a government of laws—and to plunge us in all the horrors of *foreign*, if not domestic war.

If any one can doubt of the foregoing, let him read, let him hear those remarks, which denounce, as enemies to their country, all the enemies of war, all the friends of peace, all those who, *unlike John Bull*, would *think* before they run their head into the fire—may we be preserved from *ancient* or *modern* European politics—Nature has placed this happy country at a goodly distance from them—may we be so wise as to see, think and act for ourselves—this will shew that we are in *fact*, and that we deserve to be *independant*.

There are two modes of involving a country in war, one *openly*, the other *covertly*. The voice of the nation having been loudly unanimous against war, the friends of *war* must seek their favourite object in some other way. Commercial regulations, calculated to benefit our own commerce and manufactures, are undoubtedly good things, but commercial regulations, tending to promote the commerce and manufactures of *other nations*, at the cost of the American people, are any thing but *patriotic*—when, in addition, their tendency is to *involve us in a war*, they are *hostile* to the true interests of our country.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.

EXPORTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

	Dollars.
For the entire year, ending on the 30th day Sept. 1792,	3,820,646
For the last quarter of the year 1793, that is the three months of October November and December last,	1,740,689

It is known that Philadelphia is the only sea port of Pennsylvania, and of course it will appear to certain demonstration, that the agriculture and commerce of that prosperous state was much greater than usual, even during the time when the fever, imported into its capital, prevailed there. In the month of October that disorder was in its height.

Extract of a letter from John Bulkeley & Son to a Merchant in New-York, dated

Lisbon, Nov. 15, 1793.

"The 28th ult. we had the pleasure of acquainting you the novelty of the truce made by this court with the Regency of Algiers for 12 months, and as such their cruizers at liberty to cruize without restraint of the others as hitherto, which they are actually doing, and no less than eight of their corsairs passed into the ocean; some reports make them sixteen sail; but we are happy to inform you, that hitherto they have met with little success, for we don't find they captured but one large American ship, bound to Barcelona for Spanish account—name, or where she loaded, unknown; and this we are advised from Gibraltar under the 28th ult. One letter says she was in Tangiers, and another that she passed up, escorted by two Zebecks; whether these advices mean one or two vessels, we are at a loss to determine, forwant of further explanation. It is reported four more Americans are captured, but as yet no particulars are mentioned and our letters by this day post from Cadiz and other ports, are quite silent on this head. We consider and hope these reports ill grounded, and spread by designing persons for self-interested purposes, and have the satisfaction to advice you that a number of American vessels are safe arrived at this and the ports in Spain; as to their return home, they are free of being captured, as this court and that of Spain, grant them convoys to a certain latitude, whence they are clear of the Corsairs, whose cruizing station, we learn, is between Cape St. Vincents and the Western Islands; and the vessels coming to these markets should steer a contrary course and make Cape Finistreer their first land, and from thence coast it to their respective destinies; besides, as the winter approaches, these Rovers will skulk home, for they will not venture to keep in the ocean during the rough months, being unskilful navigators, and their vessels ill calculated to work in these seas, so that during this season there will be no great risk in calling on us to try this market."

Copy of a letter from a respectable house in Lisbon, to a mercantile gentleman in New-York.

SIR, Lisbon, Nov. 22, 1793.

"We confirm what we had the pleasure of writing you by the last conveyance, and the present serves to advise you the information we since received, down to this day's post, regarding the Algerines and the continuance of American arrivals here and at Cadiz. William Short, Esq; your minister at the court of Madrid, writes us from St. Laurenco, 14th inst. that there was certain intelligence of two American vessels being carried into Algiers; that one of them was loaded for Spanish account, but does not mention the names of the vessels. Mr. James Simpson, an American agent at Gibraltar, writes under the 7th the following—"No American prizes have been brought in here, nor have the Portuguese vessels cruised since the 6th of last month to know what prizes may have been carried up; besides the two frigates mentioned to have returned to Algiers, a third passed up on Friday last, so that at present only one cruiser of the Regency remains to the westward, and one or two Xebecks at most, with a small cruiser of four guns and fifty men.

"Messrs. Trumbull and Co. of Gibraltar, under the same date, 5th inst, say, "We only understand here, that the Algerines have captured 7 vessels, but there is no getting at the truth at present, as they send them forward to Algiers, where we have wrote for information; it is not known here when they pass the Streights.

"From the tenor of these advices, you may judge of the little dependence as yet of what American vessels have been captured, and from the contemptible force of the Corsairs, how easy it is to check and put a stop to the mischief they premeditate, for a couple of frigates could block them up in their ports.

"Americans arrived in Lisbon. Nov. 13, Patty, Abd. Campbell, 32 days, with staves. Nov. 19, Washington, Captain Geo. De Kay, both from your city.

"The latter brings the agreeable news of the epidemical fever in Philadelphia to be subsiding, but are not pleased to find by the captain, reports that the French cruisers have taken, and carried into your port, four Portuguese vessels, and by their self-created authority established an Admiralty Court, condemned and sold prizes.

"At Cadiz, November 5. Brig Dolphin, Dolton, Norfolk, 33 days, flour and cocoa. Nov. 16, Eliza, Stephen Hall, New-York, 39 days, flour, corn, rice and staves.

"From Cadiz a Spanish squadron sailed the 6th instant, and conveyed what American vessels were there on their return home. These arrivals is a proof that the risk of your ships coming here, is not so hazardous as at first apprehended, which may serve for your government."

Basseterre, January 2, 1794.

We are informed, from good authority, that an American privateer, manned and commanded by Americans, was to have sailed the first instant from Guadaloupe, to cruize against the English. The crew of the above privateer got naturalized and admitted as French citizens.

The example of the above vessel will, we apprehend, be followed by many American vessels, in which case Great-Britain has no alternative, and must, of course, declare war against the American States, or hang her subjects found in arms.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Montserrat, to his friend in this place, dated December 31, 1793.

"I have nothing new to advise you, except the condemnation, this day, of the brig Maryland, belonging to Baltimore, a new brig, loaded with sugar and coffee, the property of Stewart & Plunket. The judge condemned the sugar and coffee as French property, and the vessel as American, for aiding and assisting the French, by carrying produce to Bourdeaux. The brig and cargo are worth 10,000l. sterling. It is now the general opinion, that every one in this road, about 10, will be condemned."

From the Norwich Packet.

People are apt to say at this time, there never was such weather in the month of January before; but the following extract from a journal, kept in January, 1756, will shew the mistake of such assertions:

1756, Jan. 5. To-day the rain spoils the sleding.
9. High wind and hard rain last night.
16. Warm and pleasant.
17. Plenty of rain and mud.
21. Plenty of rain and mud, and warm.
22. Fair weather brings fair news; we hear Col. Washington has taken Fort Du Quesne.
27. A light snow last night; not exceeding half an inch.
29. No snow to be seen.
31. Remarkable warm and pleasant; little or no frost in the ground. Snakes appear above ground, of which I killed two this day.

February 3. Still remarkable warm; the frogs peep, and grass-hoppers appear plenty in the fields.
7. It is surprising to see Winter turned into Summer: boys begin to go bare-foot, and the men thinking of ploughing and planting: and some people are actually ploughing.
11. Now comes cold winds and squalls of snow, &c.

Poor Richard's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1794,

For Sale at the Printing-Office.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

ON WEDNESDAY,

the 5th of MARCH next, on the premises,

ALL that Plantation or Tract of Land, whereon the late Alexander Johnston Edmiston lived, situate in Cecil county, Maryland, near the mouth of Octorara Creek, containing about four hundred acres of choice land. There is thereon a sufficiency of excellent timber, some meadow made, and a large proportion more may be easily made, and watered by a never-failing stream. There is also a saw-mill adjoining, in good repair, which will be sold with the plantation, if agreeable. Any person inclining to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to Mr. JAMES EVANS, near the premises. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, on the day of sale, by

JOHN M'DOWELL, and JAMES EVANS, } Executors.

Feb. 6, 1794. ‡

HOWELL's MAPS

Of PENNSYLVANIA, both large and small revised Emissions,

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER.

THE small one much improved, containing all the larger waters, County divisions, number, name and division of the Surveyor's Districts in the new purchase, donation and depreciation lands, county towns, canals, portages, principal roads, and the improvement of roads and inland navigation, as proposed by the Legislature, &c.

The latest MAP of New-Jersey.

A NEW MAP of the Republic of France, divided into Departments: An English edition.

He puts Maps on canvas, colours, varnishes and mounts them on frames or rollers; cuts, folds and cases them for pocket carriage, equal in stile to any done in London.

Price of the large Map, three dollars and a half--Of the small Map one dollar and an half.

READING HOWELL, No. 88, North Fifth-street.

Feb. 10, 1794.

‡ The small Map to be had also, of Joseph Cruckshank, Stationer, Market-street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to WILLIAM RODGERS, late of Uckland township, Chester county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against the said William Rodgers, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to the subscriber, that they may be settled. CHARLES REED, Administrator.

February 10, 1794. ¶

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HANNAH DE HAVEN, late of the township of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for settlement, to

PETER DE HAVEN, Executor.

February 6, 1794. ‡

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Rebecca Jones, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for settlement, to

PETER DE HAVEN, Administrator.

Feb. 6, 1794. *

To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE FORGE, in the township of Dover, in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, known by the name of the Federal Forge. It is built on an excellent stream, one of the branches of Toms river. There is likewise a good saw-mill, with two saws, on the premises, from which boards are frequently rafted to the public landings on Toms river, which is about nine miles distance, from whence iron and lumber may be easily conveyed to New-York or Philadelphia, by water. There is a good two story frame dwelling house, with two rooms below and four above, with a good log kitchen and a frame store house at the end of the dwelling house, and fourteen comfortable log dwelling houses, convenient for work people, a large coal-house, waggon-house, blacksmith's shop, with a good set of tools, convenient stables, sufficient for 20 horses, with several other convenient buildings. There is in said forge three fires, with one hammer, and a large quantity of good ore, within three miles of the forge, and in a very plentiful part of the country for timber suitable for sawing or coal, and about twelve miles from Hanover furnace, where pigs may be got on reasonable terms, if the purchaser should incline to work them. Also, a considerable share, in propriety or untaken up lands, of which there are great quantities adjoining the forge tract; it is allowed to be as good an out-let for cattle and hogs, as any in the state; they are frequently killed fat out of the woods; a considerable quantity of swamp which, it is thought, would make good meadow, if improved, several acres of which are cleared, fenced, and sowed with grass seed, that makes a very good appearance; the whole improvements have been made within about four years, except the saw-mill, which is good and strong. There is at present on the bank a large stock of coal and ore, sufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of bar iron, with about 20 tons of anconies and bar iron, and some provisions and shop goods, all which will be sold with the forge, if it suits the purchaser, and a considerable quantity of wood already cut. It is thought to be an advantageous place for making iron. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOSEPH WALL, in Philadelphia, or, to the subscriber, living on the premises. The terms of payment will be made easy to suit the conveniency of the purchaser.

DAVID WRIGHT.

To be Sold, at private Sale,

ALL that Plantation and Tract of Land whereon the subscriber now dwells, situate in East Nantmell township, Chester county, two miles above Warwick Furnace, containing four hundred acres. The improvements consist of a stone dwelling-house two stories high, three rooms on the first floor, and five on the second, the whole house being fifty-five feet in front by twenty-five feet in depth, and a large stone kitchen, and a stone spring house near the door, a stone barn and stabling, seventy feet by thirty, a forge, with two fires and a hammer, and a large stone coal house, &c. and two stamping mills with a large cinder bank close at them sufficient to supply the forge for a number of years. Each of the works are on a diffe ent stream, and all of them within fifty yards of each other. Also, a good saw-mill and other out houses sufficient for the works. All the buildings are in compleat repair. There are about 60 acres of good watered meadow on the premises, and about 10 or 15 acres more may be made, a young orchard of 100 apple trees, an old orchard, and other fruit trees. About one half of the tract is good wood land, the rest arable, and in good order. This place is so well known that a further description is deemed unnecessary. Those who may incline to purchase may have a full view of the same and its numerous advantages, by applying to the subscriber, who will communicate the terms,

Also, another Plantation, situate in Marple township, Delaware county, containing 126 acres, adjoining lands of Dr. Bernard Vanleer, within 12 miles of Philadelphia. The improvements consist of a stone dwelling-house and log kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, and a log barn and stables. There are about 10 or 12 acres of good watered meadow, and 4 or 5 more may be made; an old orchard and other fruit trees, and there is a never failing stream of water running through the place, of 18 or 20 feet fall, sufficient for a grist-mill or saw mill. There are about 60 acres of good wood land; the rest arable, and in good repair. For further particulars apply to Dr. BERNARD VANLEER, near said place, or to the subscriber, living at Reading Forge.

SAMUEL VANLEER.

February 1, 1794. †

A valuable GRAZING and STOCK FARM

To be LETT,

And entered on the 20th of March next,

SITUATE on the waters of Goshen and Dennis's creek, at Cape May, about 70 miles by land from Philadelphia, to which there is an easy and convenient communication by water. In its present situation it will yield hay sufficient to winter 200 head of cattle, and by a little improvement 300. On the premises there is a dwelling-house, a large barn accommodated for an extensive farm yard to keep the cattle in, for the purpose of making manure and compost; about 200 acres of meadow lately inclosed by a bank, 120 acres of newly cleared upland, 40 of which was cleared last year, a considerable quantity more now clearing, and a large quantity still to clear. The soil is good, yielding plentiful crops of wheat, Indian corn, &c. to the hand of the industrious husbandman; will well suit a farmer who is used to raising cattle, and has or can procure a number of the labourers, and is desirous to engage in an extensive course of farming and raising cattle; and in winter time, if wanted, the subscriber can employ any number of labourers in working cedar swamp or cutting cordwood. There is a large wood range for hogs, which will make it profitable for to raise them. This property will be let on shares, on advantageous terms to the tenant; and either the one half or the whole of the stock will be furnished with the farm, or as may be agreed on. Apply to CLARK NOTTINGHAM, near the premises, who will shew them; or for terms, at No. 152, South Front-street, Philadelphia, to

THOMAS LEAMING, Jun.

☞ May be let with the above, the grazing of one third of the Seven Mile Beach, which will annually support 120 head of cattle, from October to July, without hay, or any person to take care of them.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1794. ‡

FOR SALE,

A GRIST MILL, on Pennepack creek, with a suitable place for a Paper Mill or other works, with thirty acres of Land, on which are two dwelling houses, and stables, situate in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, about 11 miles from the city. As it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises, a further description is thought unnecessary. Possession will be given the first day of the fourth month next. For terms, apply to JAMES VERREE, living near the same.

Feb. 1, 1794. ‡

N. B. If not sold, to be under lease for years.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION of about 135 acres of good land, situate in Northampton township, Bucks county, on the road (three miles) from the Buck Tavern to Leedom's Inn, &c. on which are convenient buildings; the cleared land is divided into convenient fields, and the whole well proportioned with wood, meadow, &c. Any person inclining to purchase may be shewn the premises, and know the terms, by applying to PHINEAS PAXSON, at the said Buck Tavern, and have possession, and title made them, on the first of April next.

JONATHAN SHAW.

Feb. 1, 1794. †

To be Sold, at private Sale,

A Valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, lying on the south side of Brandywine creek, within 100 perches of the forks of said creek, bounded by lands of Caspar Wistar, William White, and others, in the township of Pennsbury, and county of Chester, containing 170 acres, about 30 of good bottom, on Brandywine, 12 of watered bank, a sufficiency of wood-land, and is as well watered as any place in the county, being in good repair, and having a great number of apple and other fruit trees thereon. There is, also, on said place, a large two story stone house, with a never failing spring of water in the cellar, which is conveyed through three of the apartments in the house, and is equal to any in America for a dairy; a large commodious barn with stables under the whole, a good stone stocking-weaver's shop, a smith's shop, of stone, one story, and one do. of sawed logge, and a good stone tenement conveniently situated on the West end of the place. For terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Feb. 1, 1794. †

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 25th instant, a Negroe servant girl, named Dinah, 20 years of age, has six years to serve, a large comely person, has long hair, which she dresses with great attention, her ears are bored for wearing rings; had on, and took with her, a long calicoe gown, with long sleeves, and buttons on the same, a chintz jacket and petticoat, the jacket bound with black, a short chintz gown, a large good muslin petticoat, two white homespun do. with borders, a black and white striped short gown, a blue and white petticoat, a new chip hat, a pair of leather heel shoes, with pewter buckles, and other articles not known. She is very deceitful, and false in her conversation, has some acquaintance in the lower part of the township of Elsinborough, Salem county, and likely to be there till she can cross the Delaware. Whoever will secure said servant, so that her master may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

¶ EPHRAIM SEELY.

Cumberland county,
New-Jersey, Jan. 27, 1794.

Harrisburgh Mail-Stage,

STARTS every Wednesday, from Mr. Henry Epply's, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia, by way of Reading and Lebanon, to Harrisburg, and arrives at Harrisburg on Saturday morning following——starts from Mr. Crabb's, innkeeper, Harrisburg, on Monday, and arrives on Thursday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE starts from Reading, at John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning; then starts from Philadelphia on Friday morning at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greatest care and attention shall be paid,

by the public's humble servant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

☞ ALGERINE ROBBERS.

At four o'Clock this Afternoon will be published, by MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

[Price a quarter dollar]

An Historical and Geographical Account of

ALGIERS,

Embellished with a MAP,

Comprehending Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Madeira and Canary Islands, Minorca, Majorca, Sardinia & Sicily.

Said CAREY hath just published,

A MAP of the SEAT of WAR in France --of the Netherlands--of Vermont--and of the Tenessee Government.

January 8, 1794. 6w.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A PLANTATION, situate on the river Schuylkill, 22 miles from this city, 4 from the canal, and as many from the turnpike road, bounded by the Valley creek, and on the great road leading to Reading, consisting of 133 acres, with a suitable proportion of meadow, orchard, and woodland. The land is in good heart, and easily kept so, there being lime quarries within one mile of the premises. The situation is elegant and healthy. Great advantage may be taken of the streams running through, either for meadow or otherwise. The buildings consist of a large stone house, 4 rooms on each floor, a stone barn, and a stone arched spring-house over a good spring. For terms and particulars apply to CALEB LOWNES, in the city, or the occupier, on the premises.

Jan. 29, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Greenwich Township, in Cumberland County, and State of New-Jersey, the 7th of January, an indented servant lad, about seventeen years of age, short and well set, and has lightish hair. Had on, when he went away, a good woollen outside jacket, without skirts, of a lightish colour, and breeches of the same colour, much worn, a good linsey under jacket, a homespun linen shirt, and a pair of shoes of neats leather, tied with strings. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ABEL SHEPPARD.

January 10, 1794. ¶

Just Published, at No. 118, Market Street,
(Price Half a Dollar)

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE

MALIGNANT FEVER,

Lately prevalent in Philadelphia:

With a statement of the Proceedings that took place on the subject in different parts of the United States.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Accounts of the Plague in London and Marseilles;

And a list of the dead, from August 1, to the middle of December, 1793.

BY MATHEW CAREY.

Fourth Edition, Improved.

CONTENTS.

Chap. I. State of Philadelphia previous to the appearance of the Malignant Fever; with a few observations on some of the probable consequences of that calamity.

Chap. II. Symptoms. A slight sketch of the mode of treatment.

Chap. III. First alarm in Philadelphia; flight of the citizens; Guardians of the Poor borne down with labour.

Chap. IV. General despondency; deplorable scenes; frightful view of human nature; a noble and exhilerating contrast.

Chap. V. Distress encreases; benevolent citizens invited to assist the guardians of the poor; ten volunteers; appointment of the committee for relief of the poor; state of Philadelphia.

Chap. VI. Magnanimous offer; wretched state of Bush-hill; order introduced there.

Chap. VII. Proceedings of the Committee; loans from the Bank of North-America; establishment of an orphan house; relief of the poor; appointment of the assistant committee.

Chap. VIII. Repeated addresses from the committee on the purification of houses; assistant committee undertake to inspect infected houses personally; extinction of the disorder; Governor's proclamation; address of the clergy: a new and happy state of affairs.

Chap. IX. Extravagant letters from Philadelphia; credulity put to the test.

Chap. X. Proceedings at Chester-town; at New-York; at Trenton; at Lamberton.

Chap. XI. Proceedings at Havre-de-Grace; at Hagerstown; at Alexandria; at Winchester; at Boston; at Newbury-port; in Rhode-Island; at Newbern; at Charleston; in Georgia; fasting and prayer.

Chap. XII. Conflict between the law of self-preservation and the law of charity; the law of charity victorious.

Chap. XIII. Disorder fatal to the Doctors: to the Clergy: to filles de joie: to maid servants: to the poor: and in close streets.---Less distructive to the French, and to the Negroes.

Chap. XIV. State of the weather: attempt to refute the opinion that cold and rain extinguished the disorder.

Chap. XV. Origin of the disorder.

Chap. XVI. Desultory facts and reflections; a collection of scraps.

Chap. XVII. Another collection of scraps.

Account of the plague in London.

Account of the plague in Marseilles,

List of burials.

Meteorological observations.

List of the names of the dead.

West-Chester, Chester county, Jan. 27. 1794

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 13th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two messuages, plantations and tracts of land, with the appurtenances, situate in West-Fallowfield, one containing 220 acres, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of Thomas Officer, Adam Hope, Samuel Truthey, and others; the other tract containing 133 acres, be the same more or less, bounded by the aforesaid tract, and lands of James Glendening, John Park, and others; whereon is erected a two story brick house, with three rooms on a floor, and cellar under the whole, a good barn and stables, and an excellent joiners shop, the whole in good repair, and a large proportion of woodland on the two tracts. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Adam Clendening, and to be sold by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Sheriff.

Salted Curacoa Hides.

Jonathan Meredith

Has just received a QUANTITY of excellent

HIDES,

Which he will sell for Cash, or exchange for all kinds of Leather, either tanned or half tanned. Jan. 21. 4w.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CHARLES SYNG, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

HENRY GRAFF, and)
CHARLES BITTERS,) Adm'rs.

January 21. 1794. t. f.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ezra Cary, Farmer, late of the Northen-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to the subscriber, that they may be settled.

EDWARD GOUGE, Administrator

Jan. 22, 1794. *

FOR SALE,

And possession given the 1st of 4th Mo. next.

A Valuable Farm, situated on the Point road, near the 4 mile stone, containing about 56 acres of upland, 4½ acres of banked meadow, and 2½ acres of marsh. Also the stock of horses and cattle, and implements of husbandry. On the premises is a convenient house, with seven rooms beside the garrets, a pump of excellent water, a large barn, with a waggon-house, and stabling for 6 horses and 12 oxen, a large orchard, &c. About 15 acres of the upland, and some of the meadow, are laid down with red clover, and a large part of the meadow produces good timothy. This situation commands a pleasing view of the river Delaware, and the adjacent country. Persons desirous of viewing the above farm, may be shewn it, and informed of the terms of sale, on applying to HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS, living thereon, or to the subscriber, in Mulberry-street, No. 99. GEORGE WILLIAMS

Who has for sale, about 150 bushels of corn, a quantity timothy and clover hay, oats, potatoes, &c. 4 w.

1st Mo. 16th, 1794.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

And entered on the 1st of April next,

A Valuable plantation, situate in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Bristol, containing about 200 acres of land, on which is a good stone dwelling house and kitchen, with a well of water near the door, a good barn, stables, cart-house, and other necessary buildings. There is on said place a large quantity of meadow, lately put in with timothy, and more may be made, a large orchard of the best kind of fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees, and about 80 acres of excellent woodland, such as hickory, oak and chestnut. The whole in good repair. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms of sale, or further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, near the premises.

WILLIAM SATTERTHWAITE.

Jan. 25. 1794. †

One Dollar Reward.

STRAYED away, last July, from the city herd, a brindle COW, about four years old, had a piece of narrow green binding round her horns; she has been frequently seen near the powder-magazine. Whoever brings her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

Jan. 22, 1794. JOHN SHIELDS,

4w. No. 22, Chesnut-street.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Rex, late of Germantown township, Philadelphia county, are once more requested to make immediate payment, those who neglect, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs; and all those having demands against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proven, to either of the subscribers, and receive payment.

ANN REX,
JOHN REX,
ENOCH REX,
JOHN HUSTON, } Administrators.

Jan. 22. 1794. *

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Roxbury township, Philadelphia county, on the 20th instant, an apprentice lad, named MICHAEL MADDEN, between eighteen and nineteen years of age; had on a drab coloured coattee and overalls, a swanskin under jacket, old shoes and stockings, half worn castor hat, and a flag silk handkerchief round his neck. Whoever takes up the said apprentice lad, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and no charges.

JOHN LIVEZEY.

1st Mo. 24th, 1794.

BARK.

A LARGE quantity wanted the ensuing Season, by the following Tanners of Philadelphia. A generous price will be given for good Spanish Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Chesnut Oak and Hemlock BARK, delivered in merchantable order. Those having any to dispose of, will please apply to either Jonathan Meredith, Jacob Weaver, John Haworth, William Savery, Thomas Scattergood, John Wagner, William Hopkins, Jacob Frank, John Ashburne, Jacob Keen, Samuel Noble, William Rhiley, Richard Noble, or Samuel Keen.

January 22, 1794. 9w.

To be Sold, or Lett,

(And may be entered on the first of April)

FIVE Acres of Land, situate in Lancaster township, Lancaster county, three miles from the borough, whereon are erected a large stone dwelling-house, and mill-house, on a never failing stream of water, where a valuable paper-mill, fulling-mill, or any other mill-works, may be erected with a small expence, as there is a new water-wheel of 18 feet high, with other Geers and implements on the premises, very convenient and suitable for any mill work. There are likewise on the premises, a stone sping house, erected over a never failing spring of most excellent water, a good garden, wherein the water may be conveyed, a good stable, and a smith's shop; and also a building wherein paper may be dried. Any person inclining to purchase or lease, may at any time view the premises, by applying to the subscriber, who is the owner, residing thereon.

MICHAEL REINER.

Jan. 7, 1794. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3318.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1794.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has the excluſive right of making, conſtructing, uſing and vending to others, to be uſed within the limits of the county of Lancaſter, in the State of Pennſylvania, and within the limits of the State of New-York, all the Machines neceſſary to produce the improvements on the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, to wit. For elevating grain and meal from the lower to the upper ſtories, and conveying the ſame from one part of the mill to another, and for cooling the meal and attending the boulting hopper, for which a patent was granted, under the authority of the United States, to Oliver Evans of New-Caſtle county, State of Delaware, which patent he holds, in truſt, for me, my heirs and aſſigns, ſo far as the ſame relates to the county of Lancaſter, and the State of New-York. Any perſon deſirous to ſee my right to the ſaid excluſive privilege, will find it on record in the Office for Recording of Deeds in and for the county of Lancaſter. Gentlemen deſirous of introducing this celebrated invention into their mills, will be ſupplied with a permit, by application to me, or to Mr. Jacob Lahn, Bookſeller, Lancaſter; Mr. Michael Farmer, Miller, on Conneſtogo; or to Mr. Joſeph Evans, near Newport, Delaware State, my Agents, at the rate of Thirty-Three Dollars for each water-wheel, and will inveſt them with full right to the privilege. As this privilege is excluſively mine, within the limits aforeſaid, the public is cautioned againſt the impoſition and injury they would experience from taking a pretended right from any other perſon.

JOHN EVANS.

WE, the Subſcribers, owners of Merchant Mills within the county of Lancaſter, have examined the right of the ſaid John Evans to the excluſive privilege above-mentioned, and are ſo well convinced of its being veſted in him that we have taken permits under him, and in every reſpect find him equal to the engagements he holds out to the public.

James and D. Sterrett, Chriſtian Shume,
Michael Withery, John Binkley,
Chriſtian Stoner, Jacob Kafmann,
Samuel Harlacher.

February 10, 1794.

To be Sold, or Rented,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A Meſſuage or Tenement on the Main ſtreet in the town of St. George's, New-Caſtle county, State of Delaware, conſiſting of two Lots of Land, containing about two acres, on one of which lots is a brick houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, with a cellar under the whole, and a draw well at the door; on the other, which is directly fronting acroſs the ſtreet, is a paled garden, ſtable, ſhed, and a graſs lot. The houſe has been occupied for many years as a Store or Tavern, and is now in the tenure of Mr. John Blair, merchant.

Alſo, a Farm in Suſquehanna hundred, Cecil county, State of Maryland, containing 154 acres of land, about 100 of which is cleared and in tolerable encloſure, with a few acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; on which is a log dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and ſpring-houſe, with other improvements, to deſcribe which is thought unneceſſary, as any perſon inclining either to purchaſe or rent will view the premiſes. For terms, apply to

H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Elkton, Feb. 7. 1794. 5w.†

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

ON WEDNESDAY,

the 5th of MARCH next, on the premiſes,

ALL that Plantation or Tract of Land, whereon the late Alexander Johnſton Edmiſton lived, ſituate in Cecil county, Maryland, near the mouth of Octorara Creek, containing about four hundred acres of choice land. There is thereon a ſufficiency of excellent timber, ſome meadow made, and a large proportion more may be eaſily made, and watered by a never failing ſtream. There is alſo a ſaw-mill adjoining, in good repair, which will be ſold with the plantation, if agreeable. Any perſon inclining to view the land before the day of ſale, may apply to Mr. JAMES EVANS, near the premiſes. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, on the day of ſale, by

JOHN M'DOWELL, } Executors.
and
JAMES EVANS, }

Feb. 6, 1794. †

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HANNAH DE HAVEN, late of the township of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

PETER DE HAVEN, Executor.

February 6, 1794. ‡

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Rebecca Jones, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe whob ave any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

PETER DE HAVEN, Adminiſtrator.

Feb. 6, 1794. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EVAN MEREDITH and Widow, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

WILLIAM W. STOY,
Acting Executor.

February 1, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM RODGERS, late of Uckland townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid William Rodgers, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcriber, that they may be ſettled. CHARLES REED, Adminiſtrator.

February 10, 1794. ¶

HOWELL's MAPS

Of PENNSYLVANIA, both large and ſmall reviſed Emiſſions,

For SALE by the SUBSCRIBER.

THE ſmall one much improved, containing all the larger waters, County diviſions, number, name and diviſion of the Surveyor's Diſtricts in the new purchaſe, donation and depreciation lands, county towns, canals, portages, principal roads, and the improvement of roads and inland navigation, as propoſed by the Legiſlature, &c.

The lateſt MAP of New-Jerſey.

A NEW MAP of the Republic of France, divided into Departments: An Engliſh edition.

He puts Maps on canvaſs, colours, varniſhes and mounts them on frames or rollers; cuts, folds and caſes them for pocket carriage, equal in ſtile to any done in London.

Price of the large Map, three dollars and a half--Of the ſmall Map one dollar and an half.

READING HOWELL, No. 88,
North Fifth-ſtreet.

Feb. 10, 1794.

† The ſmall Map to be had alſo, of Joſeph Cruckſhank, Stationer, Market-ſtreet.

One Hundred & Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Sunday night laſt, the 13th inſtant, from the ſubſcribers, three German ſervant men, viz,

PHILIP BALTHASAR, a native of Germany, laſt from Hamburgh, he arrived here during the late diſeaſe; he is by trade a taylor, ſpeaks but little Engliſh, but underſtands almoſt every thing that is ſaid to him, he is about 22 years of age, light complexion, light hair, which he wears over his forehead, and tied behind, and has a good deal of curl all over his head, has good teeth, and laughs much, at which time he ſhows them, is a ſtout built fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and weighs about 12 ſtone. Had on, when he went away, a lead coloured coat, which was rather long, drab cloth overalls or pantaloons, which came down to his ſhoes and fit him very tight, black ſilk waiſtcoat, buff caſſimere and nankeen breeches, and many other articles of wearing apparel which cannot be deſcribed, all of which it is ſuppoſed are in a leather or dark linen portmanteau, to which is affixed a leather ſtrap, for the purpoſe of ſlinging round the neck, his ſhoes tied with ribbon. He is in poſſeſſion of a large printed paper, with a print at top, of the city of Hamburgh or ſome other place, ſuppoſed to be his indentures, an high cowned round hat, the top of the crown broke in but at preſent ſewed, and is bound round the rim.

JOHN NONN, who was imported in the brig Polly, Capt. Dryburgh, from Hamburgh, is a printer by profeſſion, ſpeaks but little Engliſh, writes a good German hand, and ſometimes in his attempts to ſpeak Engliſh adds a few French words. Said NONN is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, rather ſtout made, has light ſhort hair, which he wears queued, and curled at the ears, a round ſmooth face, which is rather pale, but particularly ſo when frightened or irritated, and has a ſcar on one of his cheeks. Had on and took with a round high crowned hat, two white ſhirts, one of them new, a buff cloth jacket, a blue coatee, double breaſted, with round high topped buttons, one pair of broad ribbed dark brown mixed, and one pair of light blue narrow ribbed ſtockings, and new ſhoes with buckles in them, with ſome other cloaths.

FREDERICK LOY, ſhort and thick made, with a down look, and ſpeaks very bad Engliſh. This fellow had on and took with him an olive ſtriped ſurtout cloth coat, with large metal buttons, one coattee, veſt and trowſers, of green ſtriped cloth, above half worn, mended and patched with the ſame cloth, a pair of corduroy breeches, under waiſtcoat, with black ſpots, an old round wool hat, two pair of ſhoes, half worn, large metal buckles, and two pair coarſe worſted ſtockings. This lad, by trade, in Germany, was a ſilk weaver, but ſince, in this country, has lived in a grocery ſtore.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the above ſervants, ſo that their maſters may get them again, or returns them to their maſters, ſhall have the above reward, or 15 dollars for each of the two firſt above-mentioned, and one hundred dollars for the laſt.

RICHARD POTTER,
THOMAS BRADFORD,
SAMUEL EDWARDS.

To be Sold, purſuant to the

laſt Will and Teſtament of EVAN MEREDITH, deceaſed, on Wedneſday, the 26th inſtant, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe,

A WELL built brick dwelling-houſe, conſiſting of a parlour, kitchen, three chambers, a garret and cellar; alſo a brick bake-houſe adjoining, with a pump of water in the yard. It is ſituate in Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, No. 91. The premiſes are in good repair, and the title indiſputable. Poſſeſſion will be given of the houſe and kitchen as ſoon as the conditions of ſale are complied with. The bake-houſe is let to a good tenant until the firſt of March enſuing. The whole ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 1l. 10s. A particular plan of the Lot and Buildings may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe; and any perſon may view the property, by applying at the houſe. Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, and every neceſſary information given.

WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer.

February 1, 1794.

To be Sold, at private Sale,

ALL that Plantation and Tract of Land whereon the ſubſcriber now dwells, ſituate in Eaſt Nantmell townſhip, Cheſter county, two miles above Warwick Furnace, containing four hundred acres. The improvements conſiſt of a ſtone dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, three rooms on the firſt floor, and five on the ſecond, the whole houſe being fifty-five feet in front by twenty-five feet in depth, and a large ſtone kitchen, and a ſtone ſpring houſe near the door, a ſtone barn and ſtabling, ſeventy feet by thirty, a forge, with two fires and a hammer, and a large ſtone coal houſe, &c. and two ſtamping mills with a large cinder bank cloſe at them ſufficient to ſupply the forge for a number of years. Each of the works are on a diffe ent ſtream, and all of them within fifty yards of each other. Alſo, a good ſaw-mill and other out houſes ſufficient for the works. All the buildings are in compleat repair. There are about 60 acres of good watered meadow on the premiſes, and about 10 or 15 acres more may be made, a young orchard of 100 apple trees, an old orchard, and other fruit trees. About one half of the tract is good wood land, the reſt arable, and in good order. This place is ſo well known that a further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary. Thoſe who may incline to purchaſe may have a full view of the ſame and its numerous advantages, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will communicate the terms,

Alſo, another Plantation, ſituate in Marple townſhip, Delaware county, containing 126 acres, adjoining lands of Dr. Bernard Vanleer, within 12 miles of Philadelphia. The improvements conſiſt of a ſtone dwelling-houſe and log kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, and a log barn and ſtables. There are about 10 or 12 acres of good watered meadow, and 4 or 5 more may be made; an old orchard and other fruit trees, and there is a never failing ſtream of water running through the place, of 18 or 20 feet fall, ſufficient for a griſt-mill or ſaw mill. There are about 60 acres of good wood land; the reſt arable, and in good repair. For further particulars apply to Dr. BERNARD VANLEER, near ſaid place, or to the ſubſcriber, living at Reading Forge.

SAMUEL VANLEER.

February 1, 1794. †

A valuable GRAZING and STOCK FARM

To be LETT,

And entered on the 20th of March next,

SITUATE on the waters of Goſhen and Dennis's creek, at Cape May, about 70 miles by land from Philadelphia, to which there is an eaſy and convenient communication by water. In its preſent ſituation it will yield hay ſufficient to winter 200 head of cattle, and by a little improvement 300. On the premiſes there is a dwelling-houſe, a large barn accommodated for an extenſive farm yard to keep the cattle in, for the purpoſe of making manure and compoſt; about 200 acres of meadow lately incloſed by a bank, 120 acres of newly cleared upland, 40 of which was cleared laſt year, a conſiderable quantity more now clearing, and a large quantity ſtill to clear. The ſoil is good, yielding plentiful crops of wheat, Indian corn, &c. to the hand of the induſtrious huſbandman; will well ſuit a farmer who is uſed to raiſing cattle, and has or can procure a number of the labourers, and is deſirous to engage in an extenſive courſe of farming and raiſing cattle; and in winter time, if wanted, the ſubſcriber can employ any number of labourers in working cedar ſwamp or cutting cordwood. There is a large wood range for hogs, which will make it profitable for to raiſe them. This property will be let on ſhares, on advantageous terms to the tenant; and either the one half or the whole of the ſtock will be furniſhed with the farm, or as may be agreed on. Apply to CLARK NOTTINGHAM, near the premiſes, who will ſhew them; or for terms, at No. 152, South Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, to

THOMAS LEAMING, Jun.

☞ May be let with the above, the grazing of one third of the Seven Mile Beach, which will annually ſupport 120 head of cattle, from October to July, without hay, or any perſon to take care of them.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1794. ‡

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 10.

A report was read from the committee of elections, on the conteſted election of the member from the State of Delaware. This report was againſt the election of the ſitting member, Mr. Patton, and in favor of the petitioner, Mr. Latimer.—Referred to the committee of the whole for Thurſday next.

The Houſe took into conſideration the report of a committee, on the caſe of ſundry veſſels which took refuge in the ports of the United States the laſt ſummer. In this report it is recommended that the *foreign tonnage duty* ſhould be remitted. After ſome debate, the report was agreed to, and a committee appointed to prepare and bring in a bill.

In committee of the whole on the Algerine buſineſs: After further debate, progreſs was reported without a deciſion. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 11.

The bill, entituled "An Act providing for the relief of ſuch inhabitants of St. Domingo, reſident within the United States, as may be found in want of ſupport, was brought in enrolled and ſigned by the Speaker.

The committee on the petitions from the Delegates of the Abolition Societies, for prohibiting the citizens of the United States from employing their ſhipping in the ſlave trade, brought in a report, which was in favour of the petition.

A report was alſo received from the committee on fortifications.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole, on the Algerine buſineſs: the debate was renewed, and continued till 3 o'clock, when the queſtion was put on the firſt reſolve, as reported by the ſelect committee, for building four frigates, and two twenty gun ſhips, and agreed to, 47 in the affirmative, and 45 in the negative. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 12.

The bill for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons, by remitting ſome duties on the Ship American Hero, was read a third time, paſſed and ordered to be tranſmitted to the Senate.

The committee appointed, reported againſt the petition of a perſon, which relates to a plan of inſuring houſes from fire.

The Preſident has approved and ſigned the bill for the relief of certain St. Domingo emigrants, among us.

The report on the petition of Samuel Smith, of Maryland, was taken up, and after ſome converſation on it, poſtoned, to give time for further information.

The bill for the relief from tonnage, of thoſe French veſſels, which arrived in the Cheſapeak from St. Domingo, in conſequence of the conflagration at the Cape, was taken up in committee of the whole, and reported with amendments.

Theſe were agreed to, but the bill, after further debate, was recommitted, as too indefinite, and wanting a preamble.

The report on the Poſt-Office bill was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. B. Bourne in the chair, and after progreſs in the buſineſs, the committee roſe, and are to ſit again. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 13.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

The report of the Secretary at War, on the petition of William Mc Chattan, was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the Poſt-Office report, and after ſome progreſs roſe and are to ſit again. The chairman of the ſelect committee communicated to the Houſe a letter from the Poſt-Maſter, received ſince the report was drawn up, of which an extract follows:

The abuſes practiſed by means of Printers newſpapers, and the great and for the moſt part *uſeleſs* burthen of them in the mails, induce me to ſuggeſt for conſideration *whether it will not be expedient to charge them with the ſame poſtage as thoſe of their ſubſcribers?* In this caſe we ſhould rid the mail of much *lumber* and make room for ſomething of *value*. The Printers in the few great ſea ports receive large packets of newſpapers by every poſt, many of which they do not unfold. One of the Baltimore Printers lately informed me that he makes no other uſe of moſt of them than to furniſh the neighbouring ſhops with waſte paper. Hardly any one Printer would then take more than ſix or eight newſpapers; now they receive from 30 to 50 or 60. Two years ago about 600 were received weekly at the Philadelphia Poſt-Office, for the Printers of that city alone. If they are now charged with poſtage, the Printers in half a dozen of the largeſt towns may probably content themſelves with the beſt papers printed in their own capital, and a couple from the ſeat of the general government.

Formerly the Printers uſed to publiſh the liſts of dead letters *gratis*: now they demand and receive pay; and in the large offices this expence is conſiderable. In Philadelphia it amounts to a hundred dollars a year; though done at rates below the uſual advertiſing prices. This

circumſtance *at leaſt leſſens* their title to the favor of receiving their papers free. If by means of the propoſed reſtrictions the Printers newſpapers were reduced (as they would be) four fifth in number, it would be more practicable to expedite the conveyance of them; and *expedition* would much more than counter-balance the *expence*.

The report of the committee on conteſted elections from Delaware was taken up in the Houſe.

FRIDAY, February 14.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informed the Houſe that the Senate have paſſed the bill for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons.

The Houſe then proceeded in the conſideration of the report on the Delaware election.

The queſtion for agreeing to the clauſe which ſtates that John Patton is not duly elected to ſerve as a member being put, was carried in the affirmative, nearly unanimous.

The clauſe of the report which ſtates that Henry Latimer is duly elected, being put, a debate enſued—

The queſtion was at length determined by yeas and nays, 57 in favour of agreeingto the clauſe, and 31 againſt it—Mr. Latimer was accordingly qualified, and took his ſeat in the houſe.

BASSETERRE, January 2.

Yeſterday arrived at Sandy-Point, his Majeſty's ſhip Experiment, of 44 guns, with a brig, and four or five ſloops and ſchooners, with drafts for the 9th regiment ſtationed at Brimſtone Hill. The 48th and 3d battalion of the 60th regiments are drafted into the other regiments that have been for ſome time in the Weſt-Indies, in order to compleat them: The officers go home to recruit.

Territory of the United States North Weſt of the Ohio.

By ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Governor of the territory of the United States North Weſt of the Ohio,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a war at preſent exiſts in Europe between France on the one part, and certain other powers on the other part, and although the United States are allied to France, yet they are not parties in this war, but are at peace with the other powers, and particularly with Spain, from which political ſituation reſults by the laws of nations the duties of an exact neutrality, and a conduct perfectly equal and impartial towards all the belligerant powers, the obſervation of which neutrality has been enjoined upon the citizens of the United States by the Preſident, in his Proclamation of the 22d April 1793. And it having been communicated to me through the Secretary of war, that the Repreſentatives of Spain have made repreſentations to him, of the deſigns of certain Frenchmen, by the names of La-Chaiſe, Charles Delpeau, Mathurin and Signeux, to excite and engage as many as they could, whether of our citizens or others, to undertake an expedition againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements within our neighbourhood, I have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, requiring all the inhabitants of the territory of the United States North Weſt of the Ohio, and they are hereby required and commanded, to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality towards Spain, to abſtain from every hoſtility againſt the ſubjects or ſettlements of that Crown, and forbidding all and every of the ſaid inhabitants to join themſelves to the ſaid La-Chaiſe, Charles Delpeau, Mathurin and Signeux, or either of them, in any attempt they may meditate againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi, or to aid or abett them in the ſame in any manner whatever; and all perſons who may offend, may depend upon being proſecuted and puniſhed with the utmoſt rigor of the law. And I do hereby require and command all officers, civil and military, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to prevent the ſaid La-Chaiſe, Delpeau, Mathurin and Signeux, or either, from making any levies of men, or other preparations, within the territory, and to impriſon them ſhould they have the audacity to attempt it, and to reſtrain all and every of the inhabitants from joining themſelves to them, or either of them.

In teſtimony whereof I have cauſed the ſeal of the territory to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Marietta, in the county of Waſhington, the ſeventh day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred & ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighteenth year.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

By the GOVERNOR's command,

A. M. DUNN.

For Winthrop Sargeant, Secretary.

CHARLESTON, January 29.

On the 21ſt inſt. the ſloop Elizabeth, John Wilſon, maſter, from New-Providence, fell in with the ſloop Ranger, of Hudſon, from Turks-Iſland, bound to Savannah, but, from the unfavourableneſs of the weather, had concluded to come into this port, and accordingly ſailed in company with the Elizabeth.

The next day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. they made the light-houſe, having had a briſk gale of wind from the ſouth-weſt. They then ſtood in for the bar, and not being able to procure a pilot, followed a ſchooner which was ſuppoſed to be a rice drogher of this place; the ſea was running very high, and being unacquainted with the place, both ran aground on the breakers. The ſloop Elizabeth with much difficulty got off, and went out to ſea again, but the Ranger, in a few minutes, unfortunately upſet, and the ſea made a perfect break over her. Not the leaſt aſſiſtance could be given from the Elizabeth to the unfortunate crew of the Ranger, on account of the high ſea and ſtrong gale of wind, which then prevailed---The next day Captain Wilſon diſcovered a windlaſs, five or ſix planks, and other pieces of a veſſel floating on the water; from which he concludes that the veſſel had been daſhed to pieces on the bar, and is of opinion that the crew have all periſhed.

Sunday laſt, a ſubſcription was opened in this city for raiſing a fund to defray the expence of building and equipping a frigate to be preſented to Congreſs, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting in the protection of the American trade. A conſiderable ſum was immediately ſubſcribed, which, it is hoped, will be followed by ſuch liberal ſubſcriptions, as will effectually accompliſh a meaſure ſo important and eſſential to the intereſt of the American commerce. Subſcriptions are received by Mr. Thomas Martin, at the corner of the Bay and Tradd ſtreet.

RICHMOND, February 3.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army to a gentleman in this City.

"Nothing can equal the attention and induſtry of the Commander in chief, not the ſmalleſt irregularity of the camp eſcapes his notice; the training of his troops, and the rendering them healthy and comfortable, is his conſtant care; at the ſame time he treats his officers and men with the moſt friendly politeneſs—he exacts from them the reſpect due to his elevated rank.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

[The following was handed us, in print, by a gentleman late from London. 'Tis preſented to our readers as we received it—as a ſupport of their faith in the Millenium, which we hope can be ſupported by ſcripture, reaſon, and the opinions of pious men, that it WILL COME, and the time SOON.]

Theſſalonians 5, 20, 27.

Dear Sir,

Ever fond, as I know you are, of what is curious, I have ſent you a copy of a remarkable prophecy, lately found in Paris, and tranſmitted from a gentleman there to his friend in London; who writes that it was engraved on a flag ſtone, two yards ſquare, in Hebrew characters, and very elegantly inlaid with gold. It is ſuppoſed to have lain near 600 years under an old wall, taken down by order of the late king of France, to be rebuilt: On removing the rubbiſh from the foundation, this ſtone was diſcovered.

Permit me to aſſure you, that I heard it from a man of very ſtrict veracity and honor, who is expert at Hebrew, and on whom I can rely for the truth of the circumſtance. As it predicts a moſt glorious and univerſal revolution in 1800, I heartily wiſh to congratulate you on the welcome news. I do expect great changes will take place here. The Millenium will ſoon come, I have been long ſatisfied in my own mind: may you and I prepare for it. O may we live to ſee the really illuſtrious deſcendant alluded to; who, if this be true, muſt be now alive, paſt infancy, probably in Europe, perhaps in England; is the ſincere wiſh of, Sir, your moſt affectionate friend, and ſervant,

R. HAWES.

In the year 1790, there will be a rebellion againſt the French king, and when the preſent Pope dies, there will be no other elected.

1791, there will be a war amongſt many of the European powers againſt France.

1792, more of the Chriſtian powers engaged in the war.

1793, the war increaſes through Europe.

1794, there will be few or no forms of religion obſerved in France.

1795, there will be a deſtructive diſunion among the powers of Europe.

1796, there will be a great ſlaughter and much blood-ſhed by land and ſea.

1797, there will appear a Gog and Magog,* that will make war againſt all nations in the world.

1798, there will be a great deſtruction that will thin the inhabitants of the earth.

1799, there ſhall come a deſcendant of David, who will perform ſuch acts of Grace, from the power derived from Almighty God, as to deſtroy Gog and Magog, and will cauſe, in

1800, the remnant of all nations to be of one religion, and no more wars amongſt men, who will be for ever after in bonds of friendſhip, equality, and unfeigned love towards God and one another. AMEN.

* By Gog and Magog, I apprehend we may underſtand the open and ſecret enemies of evangelical liberty and equality, or of genuine chriſtianity. Adieu.

Feb. 11. In a paragraph which appeared yeſterday, dated Savannah, January 2, is ſtated, "that a fleet of 13 ſail of the line, and a number of tranſports with 12,000 troops on board from England, arrived at Barbadoes on the 29th of November."

The following is a more recent account, and, we truſt, may be relied on.

Sir John Jervis, in his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip the Boyne, of 90 guns, with the Admiral's flag, and having on board Sir Charles Grey, Commander in Chief againſt the French Weſt-India Iſlands, left England on or about the 20th of November: the above ſhip and the Quebec Frigate arrived at Madeira the 19th of December, and the ſame day ſailed for Barbadoes; the whole fleet conſiſting in toto of ſeven ſail of the line, four powerful ſhips of 44 guns on a new conſtruction, ſix frigates, a great number of tranſports, proviſion and ſtore ſhips, with thirteen thouſand troops, paſſed by the Iſland of Madeira the ſame day as the flag ſhip left Fuchal Bay, not having once come to ſince leaving Portſmouth.

The Quebec, a new ſix and thirty gun frigate, with 18 pounders, commanded by Captain Joſias Rogers, was, with others, ordered on the New-York ſtation, for the protection of the American and Britiſh trade; and when Vice Admiral Jervis can ſpare that ſhip, ſhe will repair to her cruiſing ground off Sandy Hook.

To the account given in this Gazette of Thurſday, the 6th inſtant, we have to intimate that the Queen Charlotte of 100 guns, carrying Admiral Lord Howe's flag, was the head-moſt ſhip up with the French fleet from Breſt, a 74 juſt aſtern of the Queen, and that the Latona frigate of 38 guns, Captain L. Thornborough, in action with a French 74 gun ſhip, received an eighteen pound ſhot, which pierced both ſides of her bows, and that the ſucceeding morning very heavy firing was heard between the two fleets then engaged in a running fight; the particulars were brought to the Britiſh Admiral in London, by Capt. George Montague of a line of battle ſhip, named the Montague, which, with ſeveral others, in eager purſuit of the Breſt ſquadron, had ſuſtained ſome loſſes in their main-top-maſts, which occaſioned their return to port for repairs.

Feb. 13. Admiral Jervis appeared off Funchall, Madeira, on the 17th December, and hoiſted ſignals for the Quebec and Zebia frigates, then laying in the roads, to join her. Sir John had left the convoy the day before, under an eaſy ſail, in order to take in ſome of the particulars.

Same day, by diſpatches to the Governor at Madeira from Porto Santo, a very heavy cannonading was heard to the N. E.

[The following extracts are taken from the SUN, of the 25th of November, a paper printed in London.]

Toulon, 18th October.

Several ſkirmiſhes have lately taken place, between the advanced guards of the two armies; the events of which have been favourable to the French, who have taken two or three important poſts commanding Toulon, particularly that of Cape Brun.

London, November 24.

It appears, that on Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, Lord Howe fell in with the French fleet 25 leagues S. W. of Scilly; the enemy's ſquadron conſiſts of ſix ſhips of the line, two frigates, and brigs and ſchooners. Near four hours were ſpent in forming the line of poſition Lord Howe was deſirous of eſtabliſhing, to prevent the eſcape of the enemy, and at eight o'clock the Latona frigate, being the head-moſt ſhip, began to fire her bow-chaſers, which the enemy returned by firing their ſtern chaſers. Lord Howe had divided his fleet into two ſquadrons, in order to render the eſcape of the enemy impoſſible. At this period Lieut. Boarder was diſpatched to announce this intelligence. Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Liverpool, to his friend in this city, dated November 11—received yeſterday per the ſhip Lydia.

"We have accounts this day, that the French have orders, and do capture, and ſend into port all neutral ſhips, either bound to or from the ports of their enemies; for this purpoſe they have now ſeven large Frigates cruizing between cape Fineſter and the Lezaro. American ſhips are now greater riſques than Britiſh veſſels, as no American ſhip coming home can be appriſed of this late order of the National Convention. They have captured ſeveral Danes and Swedes, the only two nations they were not at war with."

GOSHEN, February 4.

About two o'clock, on Friday laſt, a noiſe ſimilar to a diſtant thunder, attended with a tremulous motion of the earth, was heard in this town and the adjacent country. It proceeded from the north-weſt, and did not continue longer than three or four ſeconds. It is generally ſuppoſed to have been a ſlight ſhock of an Earthquake.

PORTSMOUTH, February 5.

Arrived here a few days ago, the ſchooner riſing Sun, Joſeph Shiply, maſter, who ſpoke the French frigate Phillis, mounting 44 twenty and eighteen pounders, commanded by Citizen Laturler, who captured the ſloop of war Rattle Snake, and the cutter———, mounting 16 guns, after an engagement of five hours.

The Rattle Snake mounted 28 braſs twelve pounders, and 350 men, out of whom were killed and wounded 124, amongſt whom is the quarter maſter. The cutter was obliged to ſtrike early in the action, her captain and chief part of her men being killed, and being the firſt that came into action. The Phillis alſo captured the ———, mounting thirty ſix guns, commanded by Sir James Parker, and is now on a cruiſe with 340 men, all in good cheer and highly in ſpirit in the cauſe of liberty.

Captain Shiply was boarded by the ſloop Sally and Nancy, of Bermuda, commanded by Capt. John Walker, who, after examining his papers, permitted him to proceed.

ON MONDAY,

The thirty-firſt of MARCH next, at 7 o'clock, at the Coffee-Houſe in Second ſtreet, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, purſuant to the laſt Will of ROBERT ERWIN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed,

ALL that Meſſuage or Tenement and two Lots of ground, with the out-buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging; and alſo a piece of MARSH MEADOW, ſituate and deſcribed as follows, viz.

This place, known by the name of PRIME FIELD, is ſituate within two miles of the city, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, near to Second-ſtreet continued, and a ſmall diſtance from Garlic Hall. The houſe is 50 feet in front by 20 feet deep, built of brick, one-half whereof only is finiſhed, with good cellars under the whole, an exceeding good garden ſpot in front of the houſe, a pump of excellent water, and an orchard containing about 50 engrafted fruit-trees of ſuperior quality. The lots are contiguous to each other, and contain 8 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. There are, beſides other out-buildings erected on the premiſes, two frame barns or hay-houſes, one of which is 26 feet in front by 18 feet deep, the other 20 feet each way, and both in tolerable repair.

The meadow ground is of excellent quality, ſituate in Moyamenſing aforeſaid, on Prime's creek, fronting on Ark Lane, about half a mile from the premiſes before mentioned, containing three acres and ninety perches. One end of the houſe, with three acres of the land, including the orchard, is ſubject to 80 unexpired leaſe for three years, but can be readily purchaſed at a moderate ſum.

Conditions of ſale are—Cash for 256 l. and 14 years credit for the remaining 1-6th, the purchaſer paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity.

FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

February 17, 1794. t ds

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment---and all thoſe to whom the eſtate owes any thing, are deſired to exhibit their reſpective accounts, for ſettlement.

ROBERT ERWIN, } Executors.
WILLIAM GRAY, }

A Merchant-Mill for Sale.

In purſuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Montgomery County,

Will be expoſed to public ſale,

On the premiſes, on the 3d day of MARCH next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

A TRACT or piece of LAND, ſituate on Pennypack creek, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 35 acres and ¾ of an acre, whereon is erected a graiſt-mill with a corn kiln, a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn and other buildings. Alſo, about 7 acres and ¾ of an acre of land, ſituate near or on the ſide of Edge-Hill, about 1 and a half mile from the mill. Late the real eſtate of Iſaac Cadwalader, deceaſed. The terms of ſale will be made known, and attendance given, by

DANIEL LONGSTRETH, &
JOHN LONGSTRETH, } Adm'rs.

February 14, 1794

LAND FOR SALE.

To be Sold,

At the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe, in Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 12th day of March, at five o'clock in the evening,

ABOUT one hundred and ſixteen acres of valuable LAND, lying in Providence townſhip, Delaware county, about four miles from Cheſter, adjoining lands of Peter Thomas, Jacob Dunn, and others.

Alſo, at ſame time and place, will be ſold about ſixty acres, in the townſhip of Cheſter, adjoining lands of James Barton, William Weſt and others. The above tracts are part of the eſtate of Joſeph Swaffer, deceaſed. The terms will be made known at the time of the ſale. For further particulars enquire of JOHN RYON, in Strawberry-alley, or of THOMAS ARMATT, at No. 105 North Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1794. 4

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Mannington townſhip, Salem county and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 8th day of February, a negro man ſervant named MARK, but ſometimes calls himſelf BOB, is 22 years of age, ſhort and well ſet, very remarkable for the care which he takes in dreſſing and queueing his hair, the middle finger on the left hand, when he was a child, received a wound from a hatchet, ſo that he is unable to cloſe it, on the upper part of the left ear is a ſcar, occaſioned by a blue which he received in fighting.

Said negro had on and took with him one homeſpun great coat, one homeſpun claret coloured ditto, one jean coat of an olive colour, one homeſpun cloth ditto, one linſey ſtriped pea jacket with ſleeves, one homeſpun cloth veſt, one pattern veſt, one pair of dark brown cloth trowſers, one fine linen ſhirt, ſtilled at the boſom, two new Ruſſia-ſheeting ſhirts, two pair of yarn ſtockings, one pair of cotton ditto, one new hat, two pair of ſhoes, and three pair of ſhoe buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ROBERT JOHNSON.

February 14, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.

We are authorised to inform the public that the Hon. Thomas Smith, Esq. (late President of the 4th district, comprehending the counties of Cumberland, Bedford, Franklin, Huntingdon and Mifflin) is appointed, by the Governor, an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, *vice*, the Hon. William Bradford, Esq; (now) Attorney-General of the United States.

The contested election of Mr. Gallatin was the subject before the Senate of the United States on Monday last—the doors of the Senate Chamber were opened on the occasion. At one o'clock, on motion, the further consideration of the business was postponed till this day.

There are letters in town from Baltimore, dated the 13th instant, which say, that a frigate had arrived at Annapolis from France, on the morning of that day—one of these letters informs, that it was reported, the above frigate brought an account that Toulon was retaken again, and Ostend evacuated.

The Governor of New-Jersey has, by proclamation, dated the 10th inst. appointed the 20th of next month, to be held throughout the state, as a day of thanksgiving and Praise.

We learn that information has been received at the War-Office, from Major General Wayne, of his having possessed the field of battle of the 4th November, 1791, by a detachment under the command of Major Burbeck, who established a redoubt on the spot, which he named Fort Recovery--having recovered the cannon lost there---and collected all the bones of the slain, which were interred, under the discharge of three times three rounds from the cannon which had been left on the ground.

Major John Mills, of the second Sub Legion, is appointed to the duty of Adjutant General, to the Legion under the command of Major General Wayne.

Extract of a letter from a Captain of a vessel belonging to Boston, to his owner in that town, dated at Gibraltar, Nov. 27.

"I arrived here in the night of the 24th inst. which is all that saved me from going to Algiers. The Streights are full of cruizers, and are often seen from the rock—there has been seven cruizers out of the Streights, and have taken seven American vessels; there are 16 cruizers expected out, if this east wind lasts three days."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the western army, to a gentleman in this city, dated 12th January.

"We have at present only to tell you, that by taking possession of the field of battle of the 4th November 1791, and by another manœuvre towards the enemy's right, they have this moment sent a flag, with pressing overtures for peace; but we have some cause to doubt their sincerity, and therefore we are determined not to be diverted from the grand object we have in view, until they give us the most founded and unequivocal proofs of their future peaceable conduct, as we consider the present overture (but we trust ill founded) as a manœuvre to gain time and avert the impending storm."

From the Centinel of the North-Western Territory, Jan. 18.

Arrived at this place on Wednesday last, a gentleman from Head Quarters, who informs us that a detachment, under the command of Captain Eaton, who were dispatched to reconnoiter the ground, from which Captain Collins was repulsed, have returned---They found three of our men dead, and seven Indians---and thence followed the train of those who had gone off, and came on them at about the distance of miles by surprize, and took a considerable quantity of furs and peltry.

We are also informed, that a few days ago, three chiefs and an interpreter of the hostile Indians, came into head quarters, to make propositions for a treaty.

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati, dated 18th Jan. 1794.

"No doubt the bearer (an express from Head Quarters) will carry GREAT NEWS of Indians with flags of truce LAID DOWN AT THE FEET OF OUR COMMANDER IN CHIEF and that they are SINCERE, they may be so, but have an odd way of shewing their sincerity, as, on the morning of the 16th, to my certain knowledge, they captured two waggons, belonging to contractors, within two miles of Fort Hamilton---are we to be duped one year more by those savages, or will Congress devise some effective measures for the protection of their suffering brethren on the frontiers?"

In addition to the foregoing accounts, private letters say, that the three chiefs who came into camp informed General Wayne, that if negociations for settling a peace could be admitted, they would bring in thirty of the chief warriors immediately to treat.

The party under the command of Captain Collins, above mentioned, consisted of 12 men only.

Extract of a letter from Major Doyle, dated Fort Hamilton, January 16 1794.

"Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock three waggons, loaded with corn for the contractors, were fired on within two miles of this place by the Indians; two of the drivers are missing; Demint of Cincinnati is one of them. The Indians cut 2 horses out of the waggons, the rest being oxen and did not suit them very well. No other damage done."

Extract of a letter from Savannah, January 29.

"Our harbour at present wears a more lively aspect than it has this six months past; we have here two copper bottomed merchant ships from Liverpool, armed for their defence as letters of marque, and a 32 gun British frigate, called the Hussar, commanded by Rupert George, from a cruize, but last from Halifax.

"No doubt you have heard of the attempt made by the Negroes in some part of this state to rise, it was in Augusta, and its vicinity on the 25th December, and there was not a Negroe to be found in the town, they having all assembled privately at some house in the suburbs, all armed; but something of it being suspected, Gov. Matthews ordered out the militia, and he at their head dispersed the Negroes, and patroled the town a whole night, by which precaution nothing was effected.

The Ship Richmond, Captain Lee, is arrived at Reedy Island, from Bourdeaux, which place she left the 9th of December. Captain Lee brought no news-papers, nor any verbal intelligence of importance.

The ship Adriana, from Bilboa, is also arrived.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Pennsylvania.

The memorial and petition of the Delegates from the several Societies, formed in different parts of the United States, for promoting the abolition of slavery, in Convention assembled at Philadelphia, on the first day of January, 1794.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

THAT, having been appointed and convened for the general purposes of considering and endeavonring to suggest the most eligible plans for promoting the abolition of slavery, and, where its suppression cannot be obtained, to effect its alleviation, they have been unavoidably led to contemplate, how much remains in the power of the Legislature to perform.

It has, therefore, become their duty, respectfully to represent your house, some of those evils which are still permitted to continue: and, in the name of fellow men, to solicit its protection, its assistance, and its justice.

Some of the principal evils, foremost in the group of calamities, incident to the practice of slavery, your memorialists take the liberty of specifying.

Negroes, considered merely as subjects of property, are frequently carried off, by force, from their dearest connections, and transported to places where even the severity of their former bondage is encreased; where a new climate, rigid laws, and despotic manners, render their despair complete.

As subjects of property, they likewise become the objects of plunder; and the evils already mentioned, are aggravated by the violence with which they are executed.

Upon a radical abolition of slavery itself, by exploding the general opinion, that the colour of a man is evidence of his deprivation of the rights of man, shall afford more effectual security, it is presumed, that the legislative protection of absolute prohibitions, and of adequate penalties, may be reasonably expected.

The voice of reason, and the impulse of humanity, always at war with injustice, gradually tend to the emancipation of slaves; but laws, often made in earlier times, or for different objects, occasionally interpose between the intention and the act. To enumerate those obstacles to individual emancipation which still remain, sometimes obvious, and sometimes concealed in the mass of municipal regulations, would exceed the reasonable bounds of the present application; but, with a knowledge of their existence, and a sense of their injustice, your memorialists respectfully unite a request, that individual emancipation may, if not promoted by encouragements, at least be relieved from incidental penalties.

To the legislature of that state which, in favour of the unhappy AFRICAN, first dispelled the clouds of prejudice, and first extended the hand of consolation, no further request, on our part, at present, remains. We have observed, and we acknowledge with pleasure, the liberality of its constitution, and the humanity of its laws. We have seen that the effect of none of their provisions, avowing and securing the rights of fellow creatures, has excited repentance, or discouraged imitation; we have witnessed an increase of the useful qualities in the African Citizens, keeping pace with the kindness and protection of which he partakes; and we have found the legislative attention employed, not in repealing and restraining, but in enlarging and enforcing, its former provisions in his favour.

By order of the Convention,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, President,
JOHN M'CREE, Secretary.

Poor Richard's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1794.

For Sale at the Printing-Office.

To the FREEMEN of the COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

FRIENDS and FELLOW CITIZENS,

I FEEL a particular satisfaction in contemplating the happy wisdom and moderation of our government and constitution, which seems formed to secure and protect private as well as public tranquillity and felicity, as perfectly, perhaps, as could be expected from any thing that could have been framed for that purpose, and rejoice that I was born not only an American, but a native of Pennsylvania. Long may we enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity throughout the union.

Our Bill of Rights declares, that every man is born equally free. I heartily concur in the noble sentiment, and feel a just abhorence of the idea of slavery; and, prompted by a sense of the duty incumbent on every subject, to endeavour to promote the public good, I take the liberty to lay before you the case of a respectable number of the citizens of this state, who, though they are, as I conceive, equally entitled to liberty with their fellow citizens, yet remain in a degree of slavery, and request your candid attention to so delicate and interesting a subject.

It is a fact known to every man in the least acquainted with the proceedings of the state, that the General Assembly, some years back, made a contract with the proprietaries of the province, whereby they purchased, for the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling, all the proprietaries right in the state, except such lands as were called tenths and manors, which they were allowed to enjoy in the same manner as before, which sum was to be paid by the state, and consequently must affect every individual equally in proportion to his property: Now, upon this contract taking place, all the quitrents, with their arrearages, were struck off, as incompatible with the principles of freedom, except those on the manors and tenth lands, which still remain, and reduces their inhabitants to a state of proprietary tenants, though they have contributed their equal proportion towards paying said purchase, which is in fact making them assist us to purchase our freedom, whilst we leave them in bondage. I know that some have objected to this, and argue, that the unlocated lands that were acquired by that means, were sufficient to discharge the whole contract, and therefore they are no losers, and consequeutly have no reason to complain. I grant that the vacant lands are sufficient, and perhaps more than sufficient. But I beg leave to ask, to whom do those lands belong? Are they not the property of the state? Every reasonable man answers yes. Then surely, in justice, every citizen has an equal right to them, and the profits arising from them. There is not a doubt but the monies arising from the sale of the unlocated lands is sufficient, not only to discharge the former contract, but also to purchase the quitrents that remain on the manors and tenth lands, as they are offered for less than a tenth part of the sum above mentioned. Can we then refuse them so just and reasonable a claim, without betraying the strongest marks of a sordid mind, the bane of freedom, and reflecting a dishonour on our country?

On the contrary, what can be more amiable in the character of a free people, than a disinterested, generous and benevolent disposition, joined with a steady and inviolable regard to justice and equity. Such principles greatly conduce to the happiness and true glory of a state, and such is the character and example I wish to transmit to posterity, for their imitation.——Let us then shew our willingness to contribute our proportion towards setting them on an equal footing with ourselves, by giving instructions without delay to our Representatives, to give their assent to such measures as may be necessary to effect so laudable a purpose.

A DISINTERESTED CITIZEN.

Messrs. HALL and SELLERS,

Your giving the enclosed a place in the Gazette, will oblige a number of your READERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

EIGHTEEN valuable horses have been stolen, during the course of the last Summer and Autumn, within a smaller compass than eighteen miles square, in the upper part of Chester county. Let farmers and others take care of their horses, if they can; for daily experience has put it beyond doubt, that neither wheelbarrow nor solitary confinement will ever sufficiently effect the purpose of protecting our property from the ravages of such a desperate banditti.

Chester county, Feb. 10, 1794.

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 17.

The ship Favourite, Captain Story, arrived here on Saturday morning, in 53 days from Amsterdam: He informs us, that a passenger on board another vessel bound to this place, had, before they sailed, received a printed paper, the date of which he does not remember, containing an account that the French army had retaken Toulon, between the middle and end of November. The Favourite left the Texel the 22d of December, having lain three several days, waiting for wind. We have received Amsterdam papers of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of the same month, which mention nothing on the taking of Toulon; the following particulars are translated from them.

Several accounts in the Harlem papers, of the 10th. and 11th. of Dec. mention, that a severe action took place between the French and Prussian armies, on the 29th and 30th of November, near Lauturn an Erlenbeck—that there were three Saxon battalions cut to pieces the first day—General Kalkreuth was mortally wounded, and afterwards carried to Frankfort; and Major Hirschfeld, Aid to the Duke of Brunswick, was killed. It is said that Gen. Kleist was killed. That the Prussian military chest, after the battle, was removed to Laudenburg, to remain there till further orders; the reason was, they expected a third attack from the French.

They suppose the loss of the French to be 1,100 men; that the combined armies had also lost considerable numbers, under Hohenloe 700, and the Duke of Brunswick 400, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette of yesterday.]

The Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette has been favoured with Madrid newspapers down to the 20th December, from which the following is translated.

The French on the 28th November opened a battery in a commanding position, 650 Toises from and directed against Fort Malbusquet, in possession of the combined forces of Toulon; the danger of the post induced General O'Hara to go out with a large body of troops, which at first got a considerable advantage; but that the troops being engaged in pillage, the troops of the Republic returned upon them, and drove them in and took General O'Hara prisonner, as also the Aid-de Camp of Gravins.—The action was on the 29th and 30th.

Extract of a letter from New-York dated 17th February, 1794.

"A schooner has just arrived here with the December mail from Falmouth—The letters are not yet out, but I have seen the only passenger, who came in the packet: He left Falmouth 19th December. Says the French squadron, pursued by Lord Howe, is returned safe into Brest; that Lord Rawdon with 9000 men are in Jersey, and not yet got into St. Maloes; and that Toulon is still in possession of the English, and likely to be—The court is not satisfied with our partiality to the French. I suppose this mail contains dispatches from Mr. Pinckney, but of what nature I cannot collect materials to judge from."

Will be exposed to public sale,

on the 10th day of MARCH next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, by an agreement of the subscribers, the owners thereof, and may be entered upon the twenty-fifth of March next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in St. George's Hundred, New-Castle County, in the state of Delaware, formerly the property of Samuel Clements, deceased, containing 320 acres of Land, about the one half of which is well timbered; whereon are erected a large brick house and brick kitchen, a good barn, and other out-houses. Also a valuable Grist Mill, in good repair for either merchant or country work. The situation between Hamburgh and Back-Creek, having a ready communication with Philadelphia and Baltimore, renders it a suitable place for a store. Any person inclining to purchase, may at any time view the premises, by applying to ROBERT SMITH, residing thereon.

DAVID THOMAS,
ABRAHAM NANNA,
JOHN WENTZ,
REES NANNA,
DAVID CONNARD.

Feb. 13th, 1794. §

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, lying and being in Coventry township, Chester county; containing 150 acres of LAND; so pleasantly situated that the whole has a gradual descent from north to south, and so well watered, with several fine springs, that it is known by the name of the COLD SPRING. The land is in very good condition having never been hard worked. For terms of sale apply to HENRY HOCKLEY at the new slitting mill, in Vincent township, Chester county; or to JAMES HOCKLEY, Pott's-Town.

February 8th, 1794. ‡

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Ridley township, on the night of the 13th inst. an iron grey HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, a natural trotter; both hind feet white, and a star in his face, shod all round, one of the shoes had been a plate shoe for a running Horse, the long hair clip't off his legs. Whoever secures said Horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have three dollars reward, or four dollars for the horse and thief.

§ ROBERT COLVEN.

Ridley, 17th February, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Waterford township, Gloucester county, and State of New-Jersey, on Sunday evening, the 9th inst. a mulatto man, named BOB, about twenty-four years and six months old, about five feet eight inches high; he has a scar on his chin, and is a stout well made fellow. Had on and took with him, a frock and trowsers of homespun walnut-coloured cloth, a coattee of light coloured ditto, waistcoat of striped ditto, coat, jacket and trowsers of olive coloured fustian, buckskin breeches, two pair of yarn, and one pair of worsted stocks and two pair of shoes, a pair of half boots, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

ISAAC FISH.

February 10, 1794.

To be sold by public sale,

pursuant to the last will and testament of Elizabeth Grover, deceased, on the 25th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,

A Valuable Plantation, in the township of Radnor and Delaware county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia; containing about 30 acres, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of Nathan Evans, John Jones, and David Lewis. Whereon are erected, a good two-story stone dwelling-house, with three rooms on a floor, and a large stone shop adjoining to the dwelling-house, that would suit a tradesman, a barn and stable, a good orchard, about ten acres of woodland, and about five acres of good watered meadow, the rest of the land has been well manured with lime and dung, divided into small lots, the whole of the fences in good repair, with clover sown in the fields. A good title, and possession given on the first of April next, on the purchaser complying with the conditions of sale, which will be made known on the said day, by JOHN GROVER, ROBERT GROVER, } Exec'rs.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment, and those who have any demands, are requested to bring them in, properly attested, to either of the executors.

January 13, 1794. ‡

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-street Wharf, Philadelphia, have for sale, on the lowest terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, Stoves and hollow Ware,
English, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogshead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouses and Cabin Stoves,
House and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tbctf.

To be Sold, by public vendue,

pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Isaac Knight, senior, deceased, on the first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,

A Valuable Plantation, situated in Abington township, Montgomery county, near the old York Road, leading from Philadelphia to Correll's ferry, about 11 and an half miles from Philadelphia, and one from Jenkintown, containing 202 acres, 30 of which are meadow, above one-third watered, a proportionable quantity of woodland, the remainder cleared, and very natural to grass, wheat, and most sorts of grain; there is water in every field. There is on said premises a large stone dwelling-house, stone barn, and spring house over a never failing spring, and other out houses; a large apple-orchard, a number of pear, cherry, and plumb trees. An indisputable title will be made, and possession given the first of April next. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscribers.

ISAAC KNIGHT, No. 116, Race-street, JONATHAN TYSON, Jenkintown, } Executors.

January 3, 1794.

† ALL persons indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands, are requested to bring them in, properly attested.

FOR SALE,

A GRIST MILL, on Pennepack creek, with a suitable place for a Paper Mill or other works, with thirty acres of Land, on which are two dwelling houses, and stables, situate in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, about 11 miles from the city. As it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises, a further description is thought unnecessary. Possession will be given the first day of the fourth month next. For terms, apply to JAMES VERREE, living near the same.

Feb. 1, 1794. ‡

N. B. If not sold, to be under lease for years.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION of about 135 acres of good land, situate in Northampton township, Bucks county, on the road (three miles) from the Buck Tavern to Leedom's Inn, &c. on which are convenient buildings; the cleared land is divided into convenient fields, and the whole well proportioned with wood, meadow, &c. Any person inclining to purchase may be shewn the premises, and know the terms, by applying to PHINEAS PAXSON, at the said Buck Tavern, and have possession, and title made them, on the first of April next.

JONATHAN SHAW.

Feb. 1, 1794. †

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A PLANTATION, situate on the river Schuylkill, 22 miles from this city, 4 from the canal, and as many from the turnpike road, bounded by the Valley creek, and on the great road leading to Reading, consisting of 133 acres, with a suitable proportion of meadow, orchard, and woodland. The land is in good heart, and easily kept so, there being lime quarries within one mile of the premises. The situation is elegant and healthy. Great advantage may be taken of the streams running through, either for meadow or otherwise. The buildings consist of a large stone house, 4 rooms on each floor, a stone barn, and a stone arched spring-house over a good spring. For terms and particulars apply to CALEB LOWNES, in the city, or the occupier, on the premises.

Jan. 29, 1794.

Just Published, at No. 118, Market Street, (Price Half a Dollar)

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE

MALIGNANT FEVER,

Lately prevalent in Philadelphia:

With a flatement of the Proceedings that took place on the subject in different parts of the United States.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Accounts of the Plague in London and Marseilles;

And a list of the dead, from August 1, to the middle of December, 1793.

BY MATHEW CAREY.

Fourth Edition, Improved.

CONTENTS.

Chap. I. State of Philadelphia previous to the appearance of the Malignant Fever; with a few observations on some of the probable consequences of that calamity.
Chap. II. Symptoms. A slight sketch of the mode of treatment.
Chap. III. First alarm in Philadelphia; flight of the citizens; Guardians of the Poor borne down with labour.
Chap. IV. General despondency; deplorable scenes; frightful view of human nature; a noble and exhilerating contrast.
Chap. V. Distress encreases; benevolent citizens invited to assist the guardians of the poor; ten volunteers; appointment of the committee for relief of the poor; state of Philadelphia.
Chap. VI. Magnanimous offer; wretched state of Bush-hill; order introduced there.
Chap. VII. Proceedings of the Committee; loans from the Bank of North-America; establishment of an orphan house; relief of the poor; appointment of the assistant committee.
Chap. VIII. Repeated addresses from the committee on the purification of houses; assistant committee undertake to inspect infected houses personally; extinction of the disorder; Governor's proclamation; address of the clergy; a new and happy state of affairs.
Chap. IX. Extravagant letters from Philadelphia; credulity put to the test.
Chap. X. Proceedings at Chester-town; at New York; at Trenton; at Lamberton.
Chap. XI. Proceedings at Havre-de Grace; at Hagerstown; at Alexandria; at Winchester; at Boston; at Newbury-port; in Rhode-Island; at Newbern; at Charleston; in Georgia; fasting and prayer.
Chap. XII. Conflict between the law of self-preservation and the law of charity; the law of charity victorious.
Chap. XIII. Disorder fatal to the Doctors: to the Clergy: to filles de joie: to maid servants: to the poor: and in close streets.---Less distructive to the French, and to the Negroes.
Chap. XIV. State of the weather: attempt to refute the opinion that cold and rain extinguished the disorder.
Chap. XV. Origin of the disorder.
Chap. XVI. Desultory facts and reflections; a collection of scraps.
Chap. XVII. Another collection of scraps.
Account of the plague in London.
Account of the plague in Marseilles.
List of burials.
Meteorological observations.
List of the names of the dead.

☞ ALGERINE ROBBERS.

At four o'Clock this Afternoon will be published, by MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

[Price a quarter dollar]

An Historical and Geographical Account of

ALGIERS,

Embellished with a MAP,

Comprehending Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Madeira and Canary Islands, Minorca, Majorca, Sardinia & Sicily.

Said CAREY hath just published,

A MAP of the SEAT of WAR in France --of the Netherlands--of Vermont--and of the Tenessee Government.

January 8, 1794. 6w.

Harrisburgh Mail-Stage,

STARTS every Wednesday, from Mr. Henry Epply's, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia, by way of Reading and Lebanon, to Harrisburg, and arrives at Harrisburg on Saturday morning following——starts from Mr. Crabb's, innkeeper, Harrisburg, on Monday, and arrives on Thursday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE starts from Reading, at John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning; then starts from Philadelphia on Friday morning at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greatest care and attention shall be paid,

by the public's humble servant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

A valuable Mill Seat for Sale,

WITH twenty-six acres of land, consisting of meadow, arable and wood-land, of each near an equal quantity; also twenty acres of land, on which there is a square log-house, with a walled cellar, and a convenient spring near the door. The mill seat is well adapted for erecting a paper mill upon it, having thirteen feet fall, and spring water can be brought into the engine at a small expence. For particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

* JOHN RIGHTER.

N. B. Both the above lots are within ten miles of Philadelphia, not two from Lancaster road, in the township of Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

Jan. 29, 1794. 4w.eow.

Imported in the last Vessels from England, and to be Sold low, for Cash, or short Credit, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-street, opposite the Baptist Meeting, No. 57.

YARD wide and ⅞ Irish linens, white and brown Russia sheetings, white and brown Irish Dowlasses, brown Silesias, white and brown buckrams, Scotch threads from No. 7, to 70, coloured ditto, best baladine sewing-silks, broad-cloths, elastic striped ditto, coatings, plains and naps, rose blankets, red and green baizes, silk velvets for collars of coats, scarf twist, worsted and hair cord for cloaks, death head and basket buttons, metal ditto, silver plated ditto, worsted bindings, shirt buttons, cotton spotted handkerchiefs, check ditto, bobbins, tapes, ivory and horn combs silk Marseilles quilting, joan's spinning, moreens, durants, ratinets, shalloons, plain and ribbed calimancoes, wildoores, double and single worsted damasks, toilenet waistcoat shapes, modes, Persians and farsenet, cambricks and lawns, pins and needles, knives and forks, Barlow penknives, cotton stockings, silk and cotton ditto, frying pans, sadler's webb, women's silk and beaver pelt gloves, men's ditto, red lead, Crowley steel, striped Nankeens, ⅞ and yard wide cotton checks, clouting diaper, Flanners bedticks.

Thirty tons of good Hay, in a barn near the city. 8 w.

Salted Caracoa Hides.

Jonathan Meredith

Has just received a QUANTITY of excellent

HIDES,

Which he will sell for Cash, or exchange for all kinds of Leather, either tanned or half tanned. Jan. 21. 4w.

Bark Wanted.

JONATHAN MEREDITH wishes to contract for a considerable quantity of Spanish Oak, Chesnut Oak, Black Oak, and Hemlock Bark, deliverable to him, in Philadelphia, in the course of the ensuing spring. Persons willing to contract, will be pleased to apply to him, at No. 27, South Third-street. f. t.

BARK.

A LARGE quantity wanted the ensuing Season, by the following Tanners of Philadelphia. A generous price will be given for good Spanish Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Chesnut Oak and Hemlock BARK, delivered in merchantable order. Those having any to dispose of, will please apply to either Jonathan Meredith, Jacob Weaver, John Haworth, William Savery, Thomas Scattergood, John Wagner, William Hopkins, Jacob Frank, John Ashburne, Jacob Keen, Samuel Noble, William Rhiley, Richard Noble, or Samuel Keen.

January 22, 1794. 9w.

To be Sold, at private Sale,

A Valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, lying on the south side of Brandywine creek, within 100 perches of the forks of said creek, bounded by lands of Caspar Wistar, William White, and others, in the township of Pennsbury, and county of Chester, containing 170 acres, about 30 of good bottom, on Brandywine, 12 of watered bank, a sufficiency of wood-land, and is as well watered as any place in the county, being in good repair, and having a great number of apple and other fruit trees thereon. There is, also, on said place, a large two story stone house, with a never failing spring of water in the cellar, which is conveyed through three of the apartments in the house, and is equal to any in America for a dairy; a large commodious barn with stables under the whole, a good stone stocking-weaver's shop, a smith's shop, of stone, one story, and one do. of sawed logs, and a good stone tenement conveniently situated on the West end of the place. For terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Feb. 1, 1794. †

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 25th instant, a Negroe servant girl, named Dinah, 20 years of age, has six years to serve, a large comely person, has long hair, which she dresses with great attention, her ears are bored for wearing rings; had on, and took with her, a long calicoe gown, with long sleeves, and buttons on the same, a chintz jacket and petticoat, the jacket bound with black, a short chintz gown, a large good muslin petticoat, two white homespun do. with borders, a black and white striped short gown, a blue and white petticoat, a new chip hat, a pair of leather heel shoes, with pewter buckles, and other articles not known. She is very deceitful, and false in her conversation, has some acquaintance in the lower part of the township of Elsinborough, Salem county, and likely to be there till she can cross the Delaware. Whoever will secure said servant, so that her master may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

¶ EPHRAIM SEELY.

Cumberland county, New-Jersey, Jan. 27, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CHARLES SYNG, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

HENRY GRAFF, and CHARLES BITTERS, } Adm'rs.

January 21, 1794. t. f.

Register & Intelligence Office.

THIS is to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, that the above office for hiring Servants of every description, and other purposes of information, such as Houses, Lands, Farms, Plantations, bought, sold, rented, leased, &c. &c. &c. is now opened, for their conveniency, at Mr. John Curtis's, No. 18, North Third Street, Philadelphia, where a person of character punctually attends for said purpose.

Those Ladies, Gentlemen, Farmers, Tradesmen, and persons of other denominations, who wish to be furnished with Servants, Apprentices, &c. will please to mention in writing what may suit them, and any Servant, or Parent of a Child, whom they wish to put out Apprentice, or of what capacity they may be of, that are in want of a place, may suitably be served, according to their abilities, bringing with them their characters.

Wet and Dry nurses of undeniable characters, either to be in or out of the family, may be heard of, on application being made here.

Boarding and Lodging, for persons of all ranks and families, for either city, town, or country, on application being made, may speedily be furnished.

Merchants, Tradesmen and others accounts made out with the greatest exactness, dispatch and secrecy.

Seamens' Wills and Powers made out and settled; also all kinds of Wills and Powers, Deeds, Bonds, Leases, Indentures for Apprentices and servants, punctually performed.

Letters wrote on all occasions, and to persons of all ranks and offices whomsoever or wheresoever, also for seamen and others, with the utmost secrecy and dispatch.

Houses, Shops, Rooms, or any part of a House to let, may be heard of on application.

All business transacted at this office, is done on very reasonable terms.

Hours of attendance at this office from 8 till 1 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

N. B. All applications made to this Office must be in writing and signed by the person applying, with the place of residence.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12th, 1793.

FOR SALE,

And possession given the 1st of 4th Mo. next.

A Valuable Farm, situated on the Point road, near the 4 mile stone, containing about 36 acres of upland, 4½ acres of banked meadow, and 2½ acres of marsh. Also the stock of horses and cattle, and implements of husbandry. On the premises is a convenient house, with seven rooms beside the garrets, a pump of excellent water, a large barn, with a waggon house, and stabling for 6 horses and 12 oxen, a large orchard, &c. About 15 acres of the upland, and some of the meadow, are laid down with red clover, and a large part of the meadow produces good timothy. This situation commands a pleasing view of the river Delaware, and the adjacent country. Persons desirous of viewing the above farm, may be shewn it, and informed of the terms of sale, on applying to HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS, living thereon, or to the subscriber, in Mulberry-street, No. 99. GEORGE WILLIAMS

Who has for sale, about 150 bushels of corn, a quantity timothy and clover hay, oats, potatoes, &c. 4 w.

1st Mo. 16th, 1794.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

And entered on the 1st of April next,

A Valuable plantation, situate in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Bristol, containing about 200 acres of land, on which is a good stone dwelling house and kitchen, with a well of water near the door, a good barn, stables, cart house, and other necessary buildings. There is on said place a large quantity of meadow, lately put in with timothy, and more may be made, a large orchard of the best kind of fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees, and about 80 acres of excellent woodland, such as hickory, oak and chesnut. The whole in good repair. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms of sale, or further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, near the premises.

WILLIAM SATTERTHWAITE.

Jan. 25, 1794. †

One Dollar Reward.

STRAYED away last July, from the city herd, a brindle COW, about four years old, had a piece of narrow green binding round her horns; she has been frequently seen near the powder magazine. Whoever brings her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

Jan. 22, 1794. JOHN SHIELDS,

4w. No. 22, Chesnut-street.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Greenwich Township, in Cumberland County, and State of New Jersey, the 7th of January, an indented servant lad, about seventeen years of age, short and well set, and has lightish hair. Had on, when he went away, a good woollen outside jacket, without skirts, of a lightish colour, and breeches of the same colour, much worn, a good linsey under jacket, a homespun linen shirt, and a pair of shoes of neats leather, tied with strings. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ABEL SHEPPARD.

¶

January 10, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1794.] THE [NUMBER 3319.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1794.

BRUSSELS, December 10.

Prince Cobourg arrived here on Saturday last, went to Court an hour after his arrival, and in the evening shewed himself at the Theatre, when the whole house resounded his name in bursts of applause. The Arch-Duke Charles, who was present, was highly affected by these marks of love for the General, and loudly joined the general voice.—The Prince, on his part, moved even to tears, rose, made a low bow to the Arch-Duke, then turning to the audience, exclaimed, 'Long live the Emperor! Long live the Arch-Duke!' The performance was delayed half an hour by this joy.

The next morning he received ceremonial visits from the government and the States. He exhorted the latter to act with all possible zeal, that the formidable armies on the frontiers might, during the winter, be well supplied. He conjured them, in the name of the general welfare, to put an end to all discord with the executive government, and most solemnly assured them, that then the Netherlands would be perfectly secure from the foe. A grand Council of War was held yesterday, at which the Arch-Duke, the old Minister, Marshal Bender, and two other Generals, were present; and in the evening various messengers were dispatched to Vienna, Berlin, Ghent, and Namur. This morning the Council sits again, and the departure of Prince Cobourg for head quarters, at Mons, is fixed for this evening; his presence being more necessary there than here.

The young Count Buckhoby, a Prussian officer, arrived here the day before yesterday, bringing the important news of the victories gained by the Duke of Brunswick over the French, for three successive days, namely, the 28th, 29th, and 30th. The battle of the 30th was the most bloody. About five in the morning, the French, 26,000 strong, attacked near Erlenbach, the right wing of the Duke, which consisted of four battalions of Saxons, the Prussian regiments of Hohenloe and Brunswick, and some Saxon cavalry, with unexampled fury; so that, after a combat of four hours, and having suffered great loss, the Saxons retired in disorder. Informed of this, the Duke sent General Kalkreuth, with eight battalions of foot and six squadrons of horse, to their aid. The regiment of Hohenloe began the attack with the bayonet, and both parties fought furiously till six in the evening. At length the left wing of the enemy was not only repulsed, but totally defeated by General Kalkreuth, and forced, towards midnight, to fly five leagues before Lantern: 5,000 of the French remained dead on the field; 2,000 prisoners, fifteen cannon, and seventy-five caissons were taken. This victory, though signal, was dearly purchased by the Allies. More than 3,000 men were slaughtered; the Saxons suffered greatly; the regiments of Hohenloe and Brunswick alone, had 1240 men killed; and a battalion of Saxons was entirely cut to pieces. General Kalkreuth was mortally wounded, and fifty-three officers were killed, among whom was the brave Adjutant General of the Duke of Brunswick, Major Birschfeld, who fell by a cannon ball while receiving orders.

Next day the Duke attacked the French in turn, between Lauthurn and Landstuhl, and after a dreadful carnage, the French again retired with the loss of 3000 killed, and as many wounded and taken. Among the former were two French generals, Picheru and Horst. The loss of the Prussians, who pursued them with sixteen squadrons of horse, as far as Saarbruck, amounted to 1850 killed, 2000 wounded, and some hundreds missing or taken.

I have just received a letter from Hageneau, dated the 3d instant, containing an account of the dreadful and unexampled carnage, which has taken place since the 28th on the Rhine. The French, it is affirmed, have lost in the different actions nearly 18,000 men killed, as many wounded, and 5000 taken prisoners. The loss of the combined troops was little less, and may certainly be said to amount to 16,000 men killed and wounded. Among the former were 138 officers, Saxon, Prussian and Imperial, and 212 wounded, three of whom were generals. It further affirms, that on the first of this month the French attacked all the Austrian posts, from Wangenau to Hagneau, Brumpt and Hochfeldon; that the imperialists had vigorously repulsed them; that they returned to the attack next day, but that after a most bloody action, they were again driven almost under the walls of Strasburgh. The Austrian General Count Keglevitch, by birth a Hungarian, and twenty-three other officers, were killed. Our loss in these two actions amounts to 1500 men killed, and about as many wounded. The loss of the French is estimated by General Wurmser, at 5000 killed, wounded and taken.

Prince Cobourg, on reading the account of the slaughters, said to his Royal highness, "our victories are dearly purchased, my lord, but these battles were inevitable, to preserve the positions necessary for the Combined army during the winter."

The 25,000 men arrived in Franconia, that were to have joined the army of the Netherlands, have received orders to join that of the Rhine, which cannot but be dreadfully shattered. 16,000 Prussians also have within these few days marched from Wesel to Treves, in order to reinforce the Duke of Brunswick. The Duke de Bourbon, who commanded the corps of emigrants in the action of the 2d near Hageneau, was wounded in the arm, and General Wurmser exposed himself so far, that he was almost surrounded by a squadron of the enemy, but was afterwards relieved by the Hussars of Erdody.

Yesterday, after dinner, Prince Cobourg visited the Hospital of Brussels, and was not only dissatisfied, but so very angry, that he put Captain Schoenfield, who had the direction of one in which was 1800 of the wounded, under arrest, with three other officers. He instantly ordered the Surgeon Majors to present him a plan within twenty four hours, for the better treatment of these poor victims, and exhorted the States to pay attention to the dreadful misery of these brave defenders of their country. The negligence in the Hospitals is so great, that it shocks humanity, fifty or sixty die daily for want of proper care. The wounded are scarcely dressed once a week. They lie in garrets and in the passages, on a little straw covered with rags. In a word, their situation is dreadful.

Yesterday a convoy of French Prisoners, all wounded, arrived here, and were this morning transported to Louvain. They were followed by another of 35 waggon load of wounded Austrians, coming from before Givet, where the garrison of that fortress, 2000 strong, made a sally on the 3d, and attacked the right wing of General Beaulieu, but after an action of four hours, were driven with considerable loss under the fortress. The Wurmser hussars and the Carneville legion performed wonders here, and brought off sixty prisoners. We had sixty killed, and 120 wounded, all light troops.

A deputy of the French Convention, well fettered, and seven French Officers, are brought here. They were taken in the last affair near Chimay, where they had given orders to pillage. To-morrow they will be sent off under a good escort to Vienna.

I am this moment told that the departure of Prince Cobourg is deferred, in order to wait for the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and General Beaulieu, who are expected to morrow, to be present at a third conference relative to operations which they are to undertake during the winter.

Stables are building with the utmost dispatch, without the gate of Lacken, and on the ramparts, for 2000 horse that are to winter here. The Royal German cavalry is likewise to winter here, and is just arrived. It is a fine regiment, and chiefly composed of Alsatians.

Positive information has just arrived of an expedition against Arras, which has entirely failed, we having been obliged to retire with loss.

The Dutch are in the country of Liege, and their Head Quarters at Tougres.

Imperial Head Quarters at Hageneau,
December 1.

This day the French gave us a furious battle; and the attacks were every where most vigourosly conducted. The conflict lasted from day break till late at night, when the enemy were ultimately turned and repulsed.

Dec. 2.—Eight o'clock in the evening. Yesterday and this day bloody actions have been fought. The Patriots did all they could to break through, but they were obliged to retreat with the loss of seven pieces of cannon—General Count Keglevitch was carried off by a cannon ball, and the Duke of Bourbon received a wound in his hand with the stroke of a sore.

HAGUE, November 29.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange, in a letter to the States General, acquaints them, that according to the orders of his father and the disposition of the Prince of Cobourg, the army of the States is partly to return to the Republic, and partly to go into winter quarters in the bishopric of Liege; and that on the 25th of November are to march,

Two squadrons of Hesse Cassel.
One ditto of Carabineers.
One ditto of Orange Brisia.
Two ditto Tuyl.
Two battalions of Stokkar.
Two ditto of May.

The grenadier battalions of Raesveld, Reuss, and Pittenberg, and the corps of Dauas.

Dated from Head-quarters at Nivelles, the 22d of November, 1793.

(Signed) W. F.
Hereditary Prince of Orange,
Commander in Chief.

LONDON, December 4.

By accounts from France there is advice that the Royalist army is divided into two columns, one of which went against Granville, the other went against St. Maloe's. It is supposed that the column which marched towards Granville has only made a false attack on that place to protect the other column, as it at first drove the enemy within the garrison, and only remained in town whilst they judged it necessary, and then retired without being forced to it by the Republicans, who did not even make a sortie to repulse them; but after the former had voluntarily withdrawn themselves, the light troops sallied out, and only found three small pieces of artillery which were unserviceable.

Dec. 6. Different letters were yesterday received in town, which confirm the report given in our last paper of the success of Lord Howe's fleet capturing five sail of French men of war.

A letter was received yesterday from Capt. Nugent, of the Veteran man of war, one of Sir John Jervis's fleet, mentioning that they had fallen in with Lord Howe, who had five sail of French men of war with him. The letter came from Falmouth.

Other letters were also received in town from Sir Edward Pelew, of the Nymphe frigate, arrived at Falmouth, and from Capt. Yorke, of the Circe, confirm the report given by the Prize-Master on board of the Swedish brig, that Lord Howe had captured five ships.

The following is the copy of the deposition of the Prize-Master on this subject:

"On Saturday, November 30, his Majesty's ships La Nymphe and Circe, being off Brest, at day light saw several sail to windward, in shore, one of which bore down upon them. At nine o'clock, A. M. she hoisted French colours; the British frigates gave chase, and at noon captured her. She proved the French sloop of war L'Espiegle (the Spy) of 18 guns and 90 men. Sir Edward Pelew gained the following intelligence from the commander of her: That several days before, he had been chased by the British fleet, in company with six sail of French men of war, two frigates, and another corvette; that the L'Espiegle, two frigates, and one ship of the line, were the only ones that escaped, owing to the superiority of their sailing.

"After the above mentioned English ships had taken L'Espiegle, they were very hard chased by a French ship of the line and a frigate, which before they gave chase were standing for Brest, and which the French captain assured Sir Edward Pelew were the remnants of the late captured French fleet. They soon gave up the chace, and at six in the evening of the same day, they re-captured the Gustavus Adolphus, a Swedish ship from Stockholm, bound to Corunna, taken by the French Frigate La Blonde, seven days before.

(Signed) "CHARLES DOUGLAS,
"of his Majesty's ship Circe,
"prize-master.

"Dated on board the Gustavus Adol-
"phus, December 2, 1794.

Earl Moira, with his army, arrived safe at Jersey on Tuesday last.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"In the Sessions of the Convention of the 21st instant it was decreed, that a stone should be placed at the entrance of every burying ground, with this inscription, Here is the abode of Peace and eternal sleep.

"Some citizens in black entered the Hall, bearing a pall and singing Malbrouk se'n va teen Guerre, &c. They placed themselves before the bar, and delivered a patriotic discourse. A young child was then raised up, who swore to die for Liberty, if necessary; he was then conveyed from hand to hand to the President, who embraced him, and congratulated him in the name of the Convention. The President afterwards related to the Convention the conversation between himself and the child, who, he said, if he had not been fearful of wasting their time, would have recited the whole Declaration of Rights. The boy also enquired when a Republican catechism would be drawn up for the use of children. The Convention bestowed a great applause on the child, ordered the transaction to be inserted in the Buletin, and decreed that the first copy of any elementary work on Republican instruction, adopted by the Convention, should be sent to the child.

Count de Vaux, who has lately had a Charter of lands granted him in Western Canada, is now selecting from his emigrant countrymen artificers and others, whom he means to take abroad to form his new colony.

Letters from Tunis, of the 12th, state that the Dey is determined to preserve his neutrality with France.

Letters from Madrid of the 3d ult. state, that a corps of 90,000 men has been ordered to be raised, to reinforce the Spanish army.

Dec. 11. Letters from Surrinam, dated Sept. 7, state, that the colony was then perfectly safe. The great drought had occasioned much sickness among the inhabitants and marines. The shipping had been so much infested by the worms, that most of them are become leaky; and it has been found necessary to unload the cargoes, and to store them in magazines on shore. There is great want of materials for careening, which were, however, daily expected to arrive with the Dutch convoy.

The French have stopped their newspapers from coming out of the country for a short time: it is supposed they have some secret they wish not to be made public.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Dec. 7.

'Arrived at ten o'clock this forenoon, the Orestes sloop of war, Lord A. Fitzroy, commander, from earl Howe's fleet, which he parted with on Thursday last at the entrance of the channel, on their way to Torbay. By this ship, positive and decisive information is received, that Lord Howe has not captured a single ship of the French squadron that he was in chase of; which is still farther authenticated by certain information received here yesterday from an officer of the La Nymphe frigate, lately arrived at Falmouth, from off Brest, which states that the French squadron, consisting of ten sail (the same chased by Lord Howe) all went into Brest harbour on Saturday last. They were so near to the Nymphe as to fire at her, and it was merely good manœuvering that prevented her being captured."

"The Latona frigate was the only ship that engaged any part of the French fleet, and she received a very large shot from one of the French ships, which passed through her bows, and caused her to leak so much, that it was with difficulty she could be kept free."

It is mentioned in an article from Vienna, that through the negotiations of that Court and that of London, the Empress of Russia has agreed to send 20,000 men to the Rhine.

General de Launay has been brought to Paris in chains.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Towards the conclusion of the session of the National Convention of the 25th ult. Chenier made a report respecting the crimes imputed to the memory of Count de Mirabeau. After entering into a relation of his political career, and enumerating the services he had rendered his country, he accused him of being a Partizan of Royalty, under the veil of being a zealous advocate for the people, for the purpose of advancing his own interest, and moved that Gabriel Requeati Mirabeau should be removed from the Pantheon, and Marat placed in his stead, which the Convention decreed.

Sortie from Toulon.

General Dugomier writes on the 1st December, that on the 30th November the English made a vigorous sally. They had already seized the advanced posts and taken a redoubt; but the French charged them with such impetuosity, that the enemy, every where beaten, was forced to re-enter Toulon, after the loss of above 1200 men killed and wounded. Among the prisoners is the General O'Hara, commandant at Toulon. (Loud applauses.)

Dugomier adds, that the whole camp of the enemy has been taken by the French, tents and baggage.

December 16. Certain information is received, that since the battles between the Duke of Brunswick and the French in Deux-Ponts, Gen. Wurmser had defeated the Republican troops, in three successive engagements, and has put the whole French army in Alsace to the rout.

The prince of Saxe Cobourg has sent one of his aids-de-camp to Frankfort, with orders for the 25,000 Austrians expected, from Nuremberg, and originally intended for the command of Gen. Wurmser, except two regiments of cavalry, that are to be sent to Flanders immediately.

By a letter received last night from Edinburgh, we are informed Messrs. Gerald, Sinclair, Margarot, Browne, Hastie, &c. Delegates to the convention held in that city, for promoting a reform in parliament,

were committed to prison on Thursday morning last, in consequence of the active part which they had taken in pursuit of the object for which they were delegated. The lord provost, in his character of high constable, went to the convention, and took citizen president by the collar, and turned him out, the rest of his brethren following.

The Flanders mail of this day brings an account of a considerable advantage gained by the Prussian general count de Kalkreuth, on the 17th ult. On that day the count was attacked four times near Bisingen, by 25,000 Sans Culottes, but the enemy were each time repulsed, and left about 1000 men killed on the field of battle. On the 20th the French made a fifth attack upon the Prussians, who repulsed them and took 7 pieces of cannon.

On the 18th ult. at day break, the French made a general attack on General Wurmser's position, from the Rhine to Hockfeuden. The conflict, which was long and bloody, ended in the defeat of the French, from whom forty three prisoners were taken. The Allies had forty-two men and thirteen horses killed, and 200 hundred men and 62 horses wounded. The French at the same time attacked the corps of Conde, supported by a battalion of Wallis and a division of Hussars of Dedody, and another of the Imperial dragoons. On this occasion they were defeated, and left, at least, a thousand men dead on the field of battle. The loss on the side of the allies consisted of 61 men and 18 horses killed, and 241 men and 45 horses wounded. Unfortunately Major Francoult de Huff was among the killed.

It was said at Guernsey, that the great body of royalists assembled at St. Maloes, had been obliged to retire back into the country, from the difficulty of getting provisions for so numerous a body. It is added, that the Crescent, Sir James Saumarez, had been cruizing off the French coast, and had driven on shore near the Isle of Briac, two French armed ships and a cutter.

The mail from Flanders brought us this day intelligence from Paris, as recent as the 9th inst. Our cotemporaries have received no Paris papers of a later date than the 7th.

This intelligence, which we have received thus speedily, informs us of the condemnation of Madame du Barre—the defeat of the Royalists in an attempt upon the city of Angiers—and the capture of an English transport belonging to Guernsey.

Our Ostend correspondent states that the French have extremely harrassed the allies upon the frontiers of Flanders. The retaking of Poperingue, and recent operations against other frontier places, seem to encourage a supposition that the French do not mean to go into winter quarters.

MADRID, December 20.

The French on the 28th November opened a battery, in a commanding position, 600 toises from and directed against Fort Malbusquet, in possession of the combined forces of Toulon: the danger of the post induced General O'Hara to go out, with a large body of troops, which at first got a considerable advantage, but the troops being engaged in pillage, the troops of the Republic returned upon them, and took General O'Hara prisoner, as also the Aid de-Camp of Gravina. The action was on the 29th and 30th.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

November 15.

Substance of a late report made respecting the political situation of the Republic of France, by Citizen Robespierre, in the name of the Committee of public welfare.

We now solicit the utmost attention of the National Convention towards the greatest interest of the country. We come to lay before your eyes the situation of the Republic with regard to the divers powers of the earth, and above all, with regard to the nations whom nature and reason attach to our cause, but whom intrigue and perfidy seek to range among the number of our enemies.

Emerged from the the chaos in which a criminal court had plunged government, the French legislators ought to fix their political principles towards the friends and enemies of the Republic.

To unite the monstrous league of powers against France, it required the politics of two Courts, whose influence swayed all the rest: it required even the alliance of the King of the French, and of the Faction who caressed and threatened him by turns, to govern under his name, or to raise a foreigner upon the ruins of his power.

It is now universally known that the politics of the court of London contributed a great deal to give a shock to our revolution. Pitt's plan was immense—the execution of which was to have secured to England the three great objects of its ambition or jealousy: Toulon, Dunkirk, and our colonies. Pitt endeavoured to part the South of France from the North. This plan was bold, but the genius who formed it could not find means to put it in execution. Pitt wanted to sport with the French nation, but he has been thunderstruck. His notions respecting our revolution are grossly erroneous. His views have been crossed, and barbarism could not be restored. Pitt saw disappear Neckar, Orleans, La Fayette, Lameth, Dumourier, Custine, Brissot, and all the pigmies of the Brissotine faction. It was in vain for the Girondist faction, and all the cowardly emissaries of foreign powers, to pretend to excite civil war and the hydra of federalism. The genius of liberty screened the French, who unanimously wish to be free.

Since the year 1791, the English nation perceived that there was a strong Republican party in France, which could not side with tyranny. The people themselves were that party. The assassinations of the Champ de Mars and of Nancy were not deemed sufficient to destroy that party; and they resolved upon war. Hence the monstrous alliance of Austria and Prussia, and afterwards the league of all the powers armed against us. It would be absurd to attribute that phænomenon to the emigrants, or to the credit of the late court; it was the work of foreign politics, supported by the power of factions who ruled France.

To have led the Kings to this step, it was enough to have represented the form of government as odious to the majority of the people, and to have added, that the nation waited for them as their deliverers; it was not enough to have corrupted the Generals, but to justify the attempt of the Kings before the eyes of their subjects, it was even found necessary to save them the trouble of declaring war. You all know the machiavelian address with which this event was brought about.

The sincere partizans of the Republic thought quite otherwise. Before they broke the chains of the world, they intended to secure the liberty of their own country, by extirpating their own tyrant and inculcating the notions of universal liberty.

Such was the characters of the false patriots; such the conduct of the emissaries pensioned by the foreign courts.

The moment had arrived when the British government, after having excited so many enemies against us, chose itself openly to join the league. But the wish of the party of the opposition militated against that project of the Ministry: Brissot caused war to be declared against England and Holland at the same time; and soon after war was proclaimed against Spain, because we were not prepared then to combat that new enemy, and the Spanish fleet was ready to join that of England.

With what base hypocrisy did the traitors availed themselves of pretended insults committed upon the ambassadors, which had been preconcerted between them and the foreign powers? With what indecency did they attest the dignity of the nation with which they thus insultingly sported.

The dastards! they had saved the Prussian despot, and fattened Belgium with the purest blood of the French, and delivered up to the enemy our treasures, our magazines, our provisions, and our defenders. This was not enough—our Journalists were suborned to vilify the revolution, and to render the French name contemptible to all mankind.

They chiefly endeavoured to oppose the opinion of Paris to that of all the rest of the Republic, and that of the Republic to the prejudices of the foreign nations.

They also armed the hand of fanaticism against us by a new artifice. Dumourier in Belgium excited the national volunteers to strip the churches, and to play with the silver Saints, at the same time that traitor published religious manifestoes, worthy of the Pope, which vowed the detestation of the Belgians and of mankind upon the French. In the same manner the traitors from within declaimed here against the Priests, while favouring at the same time the rebellion of the south and west.

Meanwhile France was left by herself, combatting for the common cause: Allies of France, what became of you? Americans, were you only the allies of Louis XVI? Did not the French nation, by her arms and armies, help you to shake off the yoke? No, Citizen Allies, the French have not abjured their sentiment, but if it depended on the faction which governed Frenchmen, they would now be among the number of your enemies.

By a very singular fatality, the Representatives of the Republic in America are the agents of the traitors whom she has punished. The brother-in-law of Brissot is Consul general with the United States from France; another man, by the name of Genet, sent by Le Brun and Brissot, with the charge of Plenipotentiary Agent, resides also at Philadelphia, and has faithfully fulfilled their designs and instructions. He has made use of the most unaccountable means to irritate the American government against us; he affected to speak, without any pretence, in a menacing tone, and to make proposals to that government, equally contrary to the interest of both nations; he endeavoured to render our principles suspected or formidable, by exceeding them by the most ridiculous applications. By a very remarkable contrast, while those who had sent him to America, persecuted at Paris the popular Societies, denounced as anarchists the Jacobins courageously struggling against tyranny, Genet, at Philadelphia, made himself the chief of a club there, and never ceased to make and excite motions equally injurious and perplexing to the government. Thus the same faction, which wanted to subject the people in France to the aristocracy of the rich, endeavoured in a moment to set free and arm all the negroes to destroy our colonies.

The same manœuvres were employed in France by Choiseul Gouffier and his successor. Who would believe that clubs and primary assemblies have been holden at Constantinople? Such proceeding could neither be beneficial to our principles nor to our cause; but they could perplex and exasperate the Ottoman Court The Turks, the necessary enemy of our enemies the useful and faithful ally of France, slighted by the French government, and circumvented by the English cabinet, observed hitherto a neutrality more prejudicial to its own interest than to those of the Republic. It appears, however, that he is ready to awake; but the English cabinet direct the divan—he will not bring his forces against Austria our common enemy, which might be easily overwhelmed, but against Russia, whose power may once more prove a rock for the Ottoman arms to split upon.

There is another nation united to our cause by ties not less strong—I mean the Swiss. The politics of our enemies have drained all their resources to turn the Swiss against us; imprudence, supineness and perfidy, concurred to succour their efforts; some violations of territory, some useless chicanes, some libels inserted in certain journals, and a very active intrigue carried on at Geneva, Mont Terrible, and in some dark committees holden at Paris, and consisting of bankers, foreigners and intriguers, all has been tried to strengthen the line of our enemies. Helvetic Prudence has withstood all the solicitations of the foreign powers. The Swiss confined themselves to address their grievances in a friendly manner to the goverment; the committee of public welfare, who found their complaints justly founded, has taken measures to remove the causes of those grievances, and to give to the Swiss Cantons ample proofs of the fraternity and benevolence of the French nation.

If you wish to know what cowardly means are employed by the allied powers, I will relate to you a curious stratagem employed by the Austrians, and which reached the committee of public welfare at the moment when I was going to terminate this report. The committee received an authentic note, which Austria caused to be delivered to the government of the Canton of Berne.

The Government of Berne, much troubled by this note, communicated it to our Ambassador in Switzerland, and though the latter entreated the government to banish all fears respecting such an event, all the German gazettes published throughout Europe, that the committee of public welfare was determined to declare war against Switzerland, and that I was charged to make a report to you on that subject.

That you may still better perceive Austrian perfidy, I can tell you, that more than a month ago, a proposal was made to your committee, which offered an advantage infinitely precious in our circumstances; to obtain that advantage we were ony to have invaded a little state surrounded by our territory, and allied to Switzerland; but we rejected that proposal with indignation.

The Swiss have always consulted the true interest of their country: and your committee will demean itself in the same manner towards the Helvetic Cantons, and all other friendly powers. We will always deal frankly, as it becomes a great and powerful Republic

BERMUDA, January 11.

This day his excellency the Governor issued a proclamation to open our ports, for the introduction of all kinds of provision in any vessel belonging to neutrals powers or statesfor three months.

HALIFAX, January 28.

Letters and accounts from Germany and Flanders mention several battles having been fought with various success. The forces under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, and those directed by General Wurmesr, appear to have been engaged by the French, near Strasburg (with scarcely the intermission of a day) from the beginning of November to the first of last month. Accounts from those armies of the attacks made by the French on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of Nov. in which they were so severely repulsed, say, that the slaughter made by the Prussians was so great, that their lines were surrounded by a pile of carcases of men and horses nearly five feet high; that the French soldiery had been made furiously drunk by their officers, which occasioned them to fight with the most fatal desperation.

Mr. Pitt seems determined to carry on the war with the same spirit his father shewed on similar occasions. The most formidable preparations for another campaign are making by the allied powers; and the French, to enable themselves to carry on the war, are seizing on property, wherever they can find it; and the unfortunate man who is in possession of wealth, must not only part with it without murmuring, but must think himself happy if he is not obliged to part with his head also.

The states of Austrian Netherlands have offered a sum of 4,500,000 florins as a voluntary contribution to the war.

The number of killed and wounded prisoners, and sick, in the Austrian armies, is said to amount to 30,000 men. This loss in comparison to the French is but small. There are 16,000 French prisoners in the Netherlands; there is also a great number of them in Anterior Austria, and 10,000 more are expected in Austria before the middle of the present month—Gen. Jourdon's projects in the north have all miscarried in consequence of the timely intimation the Prince of Saxe Coburg had received, the prudent disposition he made to thwart them. The vast reinforcements he has since obtained, render his situation too formidable for any further apprehensions—The Elector Palatine of Bavaria is to furnish 15,000 men for the service of Great-Britain.

The gentlemen of the Packet contradict the account of General O'Hara being taken prisoner at Toulon, as mentioned in General Dugommier's letter to the National Convention, and say that he had only been slightly wounded in the action alluded to.

The French complain much against the Americans, who, they say, have broken their treaty with them. They have, however, denounced Genet as a disciple of Brissot, a tomenter of disputes and quarrels, and one who has much injured their cause in America. Fouchet is appointed in his stead, a person who formerly corresponded with Dr. Franklin, and one whose plausibility and philosophical mindness, they seem to think, will re-establish their wearing friendship.

Some of the latest papers speak of an interference intended by the Porte to effect a reconciliation, on condition, that the French shall evacuate Nice and Savoy; that they shall renounce all ideas of conquest or interference with other states, and the colonial system being incompatible with their principles, that they shall cede their East and West-India possessions to Great Britain. For this purpose, it is said, an Ottoman Ambassador is expected in Great-Britain.

Landau was not taken, but the news of its surrender was expected by every mail.

Philadelphia, February 3, 1794.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A WORK,

The FIRST VOLUME of PENNSYLVANIA STATE TRIALS

THE want of sufficient information of the State Trials of Great Britain in the early periods of that government is hereby lamented: Hitherto there hath been little or no trial in the State of Pennsylvania published; and how small it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on that subject of that trial; it is however to this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment, and the second, is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by his State, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public. With this view

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

I. The work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—but the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq; Comptroller-General of this Commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications as large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected, from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Esq; Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the State of Pennsylvania, during the late war; never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116 High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut street; and by the different Booksellers in this city—Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor,

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers.

To the Inhabitants of the United States of America.

THE Register and Intelligence Office for hiring Servants and other purposes, as advertised on and since the 12th of November, 1793, is continued at Mr. JOHN CURTIS's, No. 13, North Third-street Philadelphia, where he punctually attends to supplying their applications.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a number of Boys and Girls to be bound Apprentices. Any parent, relation, or other person in authority, willing to have their children brought up to industry, may hear of a Master or Mistress suitable to their inclination, and free from any expence whatever, by applying at the above Office.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JONATHAN THOMAS, late of Lower Dublin township, deceased, are requested to make payment, without delay; and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to produce them, duly proved, to the subscribers

JONATHAN COMBLEY, ROBERT HARPER, BENJAMIN MATHEWS, } Executors

Second month 18th, 1794.

NORFOLK, February 12.

LATE NEWS FROM FRANCE.

On Saturday last arrived in Hampton roads, the French frigate Charaut, of 40 guns, from Rochfort, and on Monday the remainder of the French fleet, conſiſting of the following veſſels, *viz.*—Le Tigre, of 80 guns; Le Jean Bart, of 74 guns; La Concorde, of 40 guns; La Semilante, of 40 guns; Le Papallon brig; and a corvettee. They ſailed from France on the 26th of December laſt, in company with two more ſhips of the line, who may be daily expected here or at New-York.

They have brought out the new miniſter appointed to ſucceed Mr. Genet; and alſo conſuls for the different diſtricts of the United States.

On their paſſage they have taken four prizes, *viz.*—A frigate and a ſloop of war from the Eaſt Indies, who were diſpatched expreſs with the news of the capture of Pondicherry, and had on board the treaſure and trophies taken there; they alſo captured a ſhip in company with the above, who had on board (beſides other property) 87,000 dollars; they were ſent to France under a ſufficient convoy. The fourth was a merchantman, taken near this coaſt, and whoſe arrival is hourly looked for.

The information received by this fleet is, that the internal affairs of France are in a regular and proſperous train; that the army of the Pyrenees, after ſeveral ſucceſsful battles, had entered Spain, and conquered the whole of Catalonia, except Barcelona; that ſo rapid were the ſucceſſes of the French arms in that quarter, there was little doubt but that by this time the Carmagnole dance was performing in the environs of Madrid; that the batteries raiſed againſt Toulon had ſucceeded in cutting off the communication between the inner and outer harbours, which had reduced the town to the greateſt diſtreſs for proviſion, the garriſon was on an allowance of 4 oz. per diem; that Toulon had twice offered to capitulate, but the convention having paſſed a decree for its total deſtruction, the Republican General was determined they ſhould ſurrender at diſcretion; that the Pruſſian army in Alſace meeting with ſtrong oppoſition, had given up the deſign of beſieging Straſburg, had re-croſſed the Rhine, and totally quitted the territories of the Republic; that in Auſtrian Flanders, Courtray, Menin and Nieuport were in poſſeſſion of the Republican troops, and Oſtend, cloſe beſieged; that the convention had decreed the ſeizure of all goods and merchandize the manufacture of her enemies, and placed them in the public ſtores, paying the former owners for them; and alſo that no more ſhould be admitted into France from thoſe countries during the war; that the cruizing frigates on the coaſt of France had been particularly ſucceſsful; and that the Republic, in ſpite of the perfidy of the Touloneſe, will have ready for ſea by the laſt of February a fleet of 50 ſail of the line well manned. We alſo underſtand that M. Bompard is under arreſt at Paris.

BALTIMORE, February 19.

By a gentleman arrived in Town from Norfolk, we learn, that Rear Admiral Vanſtabie had arrived at Norfolk, with two line of battle Ships, viz. the Leopard and the Tyger, and two frigates (being part of a fleet which ſailed from Breſt, and which parted from theſe at a certain latitude) that at their departure from France, an army of 100,000 Republicans had penetrated into Spain by Catalonia, and were laying ſiege to Barcelona, beſides 25,000 men, which have entered Spain by Biſcay, and that the Spaniſh army had been compleatly routed. That Oſtend and Nieuport were inveſted by a numerous army; the Dutch troops almoſt diſcouraged and reduced; and that the combined armies which were lately beaten, had been forced to retreat into Auſtrian Flanders, that it was impoſſible for Valenciennes which was inveſted to hold out much longer. That the almoſt impregnable lines of Weiſſembourg, which the treacherous Genetal Ferriere had delivered up to the Pruſſians and Germans, have been retaken by the Republicans, who have again entered the Dutchy of Deux-Ponts, where the grand army of the Lower Rhine have retreated. That the Swiſs Cantons have renewed their treaty with the Republic, and have engaged themſelves by the new treaty, to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality, and to guard with ſufficient force, all the defiles through which the enemies could enter the territory of the Republic; that an army of 60,000 men, which before the new treaty guarded thoſe defiles, has now marched into lower Alſace. That although a large portion of the troops which compoſed the army in Sardinia, have marched to the ſiege of Toulon, yet notwithſtanding, the ſucceſſes of the Republicans in that part, have been marked by the taking of three very advantageous poſts. That at the departure of the ſquadron from Breſt, the news of the retaking of Toulon, was expected every day, the Republican army before that city conſiſting of 120,000 men, which had already taken poſſeſſion of all the heights and forts which ſurrounded it: and that even the enemies of the Republic were perſuaded that the city could not hold out much longer. That the laws of the Republic were in full vigour, and had never yet, ſince the beginning of the revolution, been ſo well obeyed; that the moſt perfect tranquility and harmony reigns every where: That the 450,000 men of reſerve, being the claſs of citizens from the age of 18 to 25, are to aſſemble early in the ſpring, to go to reinforce the armies on the frontiers. That the Dædalus, a Britiſh frigate, which has for this long time lain at Norfolk, had eſcaped very narrowly being burnt up, by a New-England Captain, joined by the inhabitants, who had two of his hands preſſed by the Britiſh Captain, and who was, however, obliged to liberate them afterwards: That by a revengeful diſpoſition, the Britiſh Captain had fired into the New-England veſſel with langrage; and by a ſhot which paſſed under her bow, and went through a ſtable, had killed a horſe—that the inhabitants of Norfolk had met together, and were determined not to let the Frigate ſail, without unloading the cargo of pork and other proviſions ſhe has on board, intended for the Britiſh fleet, and which were purchaſed there contrary to treaty, and which had enhanced the price of that article to more than 30 per cent.—That in retaliation for the French frigate, which was, in violation of the law of nations, taken in the port and under the guns of Genoa, and the crew inhumanly butchered, the Rear Admiral at Norfolk, had taken poſſeſſion of the Britiſh frigate, but did not diſpoſe of the crew in the ſame manner as the Engliſh did at Genoa.

By a gentleman juſt from Norfolk, and who was preſent at the diſpute between an American Captain and Sir Charles Knowles, commander of the Britiſh Frigate Dædalus, reſpecting a ſeaman: Our informant (whoſe veracity is undoubted) ſays, that the ſeaman was not preſſed, but entered freely on board the Frigate—that there was no attempt made by the French Admiral to take poſſeſſion of the Dædalus, and our informant underſtood, that matters were ſettled between the two conſuls ſo as to preſerve tranquility while at that port; that there was no horſe ſhot, nor any firing at the American Brig, and that Sir Charles Knowles had obtained another hand for the American Brig, in the place of the one entered on board his ſhip.

NEW-YORK, February 22.

By a paſſenger in the ſhip Sampſon, from the Eaſt-Indies, now on her way into this harbour, we learn, that the Engliſh had taken Pondicherry from the French, and that the French had taken from the Engliſh, 14 ſail of veſſels, one of which is an Eaſt-Indiaman.

By a gentleman from Montſerrat we are informed, that the Engliſh, in purſuance of their inſtructions, have revived, or conſider as now exiſting, the laws of Louis XVI. reſpecting trade, and that in conſequence, they ſeize and make prizes of all American veſſels, carrying the property of the French iſlands, contrary to thoſe laws. They place their own frigates to guard the trade, in lieu of the revenue cutters under the old eſtabliſhment. By this practice, ſugar, coffee, and many other articles become contraband, liable to ſeizure and confiſcation, and they alſo render the veſſel and whose cargo ſeizable.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.

The Preſident's Birth Day!

HAIL the Day with patriot glee,
This is Freedom's Jubilee.

Saturday, being the anniverſary of that auſpicious event the birth of the Preſident of the United States, the ſame was obſerved here with unuſual demonſtrations of joy. A federal ſalute uſhered in the dawn, and the bells of Chriſt Church rang peals at intervals through the day. At noon the Members of both Houſes of Congreſs, the Heads of Departments, the Foreign Miniſters, his brother veterans, the ſociety of Cincinnati, the Governor, civil and military Officers of this Commonwealth, the Reverend Clergy, the Faculty of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, and a great aſſemblage of other Citizens, waited on the Preſident at his houſe, to pay him their reſpects and congratulations.

The light horſe, artillery, and light infantry, which paraded in honour of the day, were more numerous than on any recent occaſion; and their truly ſoldier-like appearance merits the higheſt approbation.

Repeated federal ſalutes were fired in the courſe of the day, by the artillery in High ſtreet.

The field officers of the militia were dreſſed in new and elegant uniforms on this occaſion.

The general joy and hilarity evinced this day, indicate that the pureſt republican principles actuate the public mind.

The Preſident enters into the 63d year of his age.

Saturday laſt M. FAUCHET, the new Miniſter from France, was introduced to the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Randolph, Secretary of State.

M. de la Foreſt is appointed Conſul General of the United States; and M. Petrie, formerly Conſul for South Carolina, is now appointed Conſul of Pennſylvania. M. Petrie arrived in town on Sunday laſt.

M. de la Foreſt arrived in town Sunday noon.

On Sunday laſt three waggons arrived in town from Baltimore; they are ſuppoſed to contain money and the effects of the miniſter from the French Republic. They were guarded by a party of the Baltimore volunteer dragoons.

Saturday, the 22d inſtant, being the Birth Day of our beloved Preſident, the Managers of the City Dancing Aſſembly gave a Ball in the evening.

They were honored with the company of the Preſident and Mrs. Waſhington, ſeveral of the Foreign Miniſters, a number of the Members of Congreſs, the Secretaries of the Treaſury and of War the Governors of the State and of the Weſtern Territory, and the moſt brilliant diſplay of beauty, perhaps ever exhibited in this city. The countenances of all preſent appeared perfectly congenial with the happy occaſion.

The following toaſts were drunk, the laſt after the Preſident and Mrs. Waſhington had left the room.

1. The day—may it always be illuſtrious in the annals of time, for the civil and military virtües it gave birth to.

2. May the hand of liberty always entwine the brow of patriotiſm.

3. May the light of liberty illuminate the receſſes of deſpotiſm, and all the world be free.

4. May our Republican virtues in peace, equal our military exertions in war.

5. May the Fetters of Slavery be broken on the head of Tyranny.

6. The Fair of America---may they be protected and embraced by the arms of Freemen.

7. The United States, the Colony of the world, the aſſylum of unmerited diſtreſs, and perſecuted virtue.

8. May the turbulance of Faction be trod under the feet of Liberty.

9. The Preſident of the United States—long may he live an example to magiſtrates, and a bleſſing to his country.

The courts of Niſi Prius in Pennſylvania, in the enſuing Spring, will be held as follows:

Before the Chief Juſtice, and Juſtice Yeates.
At Weſt-Cheſter, 28th April.
At Cheſter, 5th May.
At Lancaſter, 12th May,
At Norriſtown, 20th May, Tueſday.
At Newtown, 26th May.
Before Juſtices Shippen and Smith.
At York, 5th May.
At Chambersburg, 12th May.
At Carliſle, 19th May.
At Reading, 28th May, Wedneſday.

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati, dated Jan. 20th, 1794.

"Some few days ſince, I returned from Head-Quarters, where I had the great pleaſure and ſatisfaction of viewing in a wilderneſs, 2500 of the moſt regular, moſt harmonious, and moſt diſciplined troops I ever yet beheld, either in the United States, or any other part of the world. The exertions of Gen. Wayne have been uniform and great, for which he merits the higheſt approbation of the country at large, but more eſpecially this quarter which ſenſibly feels the benefit of the terror which his conduct has ſtruck into the breaſts of the Savages; their fears began with the firſt organization of the army at Legionville, and which continued to encreaſe as he approached them; at Fort Waſhington they became acquainted with his Indian mode of fighting,—this damped their courage, being an adoption of a plan, to them utterly unexpected, and conſidered as impracticable to regular troops; his line of march from this place to Head-Quarters being circumſpect and guarded, together with a ſtrong garriſon being recently placed at their ſeat of triumph, have produced proſpects the moſt pleaſing. God grant they may not be fruſtrated, by attempting to hold any more nugatory treaties, which we are well informed they have ardently ſolicited ſince they ſee deciſion on the wing: at leaſt let us at firſt puſh ourpoſts far enough into their country, to ſecure a peace, in caſe one ſhould agin be contemplated.

"It is much to be lamented that the General had not his legion complete, as the want of a ſufficient number of men is all we have to dread."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 17.

The merits of the petition of *William* Smith, of Maryland, whom, in a former paper, by miſtake, we called *Samuel*, were taken up, and after debate a deciſion was poſtponed.

The Poſt-Office buſineſs was taken up in committee of the whole. A vaſt number of new poſt roads were ordered, without oppoſition. The committee then came to the conſideration of that part of the report which relates to newſpapers, and it was moved, that the poſtages of them ſhould be reduced to half a cent to diſtances not exceeding one hundred miles, and one cent for any greater diſtance. This was advocated on the ground, that newſpapers from the ſeat of government and the large towns, muſt convey more complete information than ſelections from them by country printers in weekly papers, and that the editors of them not only poſſeſs more ample means of information, but are generally better informed. The motion was oppoſed, from a wiſh to encourage country preſſes, whoſe papers, it was ſaid, did not loſe on a compariſon with the wretched productions of the metropolis—The committee roſe without taking a queſtion, and the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 18.

The Poſt-Office law was under diſcuſſion this day in committee of the whole—an amendment, propoſing the reduction on the poſtage of newſpapers, viz. on thoſe carried to any diſtance under an hundred miles, to half a cent, and thoſe carried more than an hundred to one cent each—occaſioned conſiderable debate—and was finally negatived, 44 to 40—a motion for further reſtricting the privilege of franking was alſo negatived—the committee at length roſe and reported progreſs.

WEDNESDAY, February 19.

Sundry reports and petitions were read and referred—among others a report from a ſelect committee, on a meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, relative to the South Weſtern Frontier—this report recommends putting that quarter of the United States into a defenſive ſituation, and that the Preſident of the United States be inveſted with powers requiſite for that purpoſe.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States communicated a repreſentation from the Chief Juſtice and Aſſociate Judges of the Supreme Court, relative to defects in the Judiciary ſyſtem of the United States.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip——— Capt. LEWIS, in 44 days from St. Ubes, (Spain); he brings information that the Republican army before Toulon, had taken poſſeſſion of all the Forts, except one, and that was ſurrounded, and all communication cut off—that the Britiſh had threatened to burn their own ſhips if they refuſed to let them paſs out.

☞ The members of St. Andrew's Society are requeſted to attend their quarterly meeting, on Friday, the 28 inſtant, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the Golden Swan, Third ſtreet.

RICHARD LAKE, Secretary.

A Fulling-Mill to be LET,

Or Worked on SHARES,

SITUATE on Neſhaminy creek, about five miles from Briſtol, in Middletown, Bucks county. There is a good run of buſineſs, and the Mill is in good repair. For further particulars, enquire of JOSHUA WOOLSTON, on the premiſes, at Milford.

Second Mo. 20th, 1794. ‡

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, February 18 1794.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the houſe of William M'Calla, inn keeper, on Monday, the twenty-ſeventh day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one undivided half part of thirty ſeven acres and one hundred and forty perches of Land, ſituate in Moreland township, and county aforeſaid; bounded by lands of John Moore, Margaret Shearman, Rynear Tyſon and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of HENRY TYSON, and to be ſold, by

NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, February 18, 1794.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the houſe of Jacob Zeeber, inn-keeper, on Friday, the 14th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage or lot of ground, containing eight acres be the ſame more or leſs; the mantion-houſe ſtands in Sumney town, and there are on the premiſes a barn, grift-mill, ſaw-mill, and powder-mill; alſo houſhold and kitchen furniture. Situate in Marlborough township and bounded by lands of Jacob Zeeber, Chriſtian Sheid, Henry Snyder and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of SEBASTIAN GOETZ, and to be ſold, by ‡ NATHAN PAWLING, Sheriff.

To be ſold, at public vendue,

on the premiſes, on the 15th day of March next, at two o'clock, P. M.

A Plantation of 110 acres of valuable Land, ſituate in the township of Lower Merion Montgomery county, ſeven miles and an half from Philadelphia, and half a mile from Rigter's ferry, on Schuylkill. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe, a well of good water near the door of the houſe, a fine ſtream of water runs through the land, and ſeveral good ſprings of water on it, a young apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees; about 90 acres of plough land, the remainder meadow and woodland. The ſituation is high and healthy, and but a ſmall diſtance from the canal and turnpike. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber, near the Black Horſe, on the Lancaſter road.

ROBERT ROBERTS.

February 22, 1794.

To be ſold, by public vendue,

at the Tavern-Houſe of JOHN TORBERT, in Newtown, on the 25th of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A Plantation of about 126 acres of moſt excellent LAND, ſituate in Newtown township on Neſhaminy creek, about one mile diſtant from the ſaid town, the metropolis of Bucks county, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, barn, and other buildings, and a great proportion of valuable timber, orchard, &c. all now in good fence and excellent ſtate of cultivation. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion and title by the 15th of April next; and ſee the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber living thereon,

JOSHUA VANHORN.

Newtown, Feb. 25 1794. †

N. B. The ſale is in conſequence of a purchaſe elſewhere.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion had the 15th of April next,

TWO valuable Plantations, adjoining each other, ſituate in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, on the road (which ſeparates them) from Newtown to Yardley's ferry, on the Delaware, half way between, at about 3 miles diſtance, and about 25 miles from Philadelphia. One of them, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſmoak-houſe, cart houſe, &c. with a great variety of all kinds of excellent grafted fruit: Alſo, a ſmall new ſtone tenement; contains about 90 acres. The other, on which is a water grift mill, now in complete order, and two comfortable tenements, contains about 118 acres—both beautifully ſituated, in a very healthy and good neighbourhood, naturally as good land as any in the county, and by the great care in farming it, by its owner, is now in an excellent ſtate of cultivation; the whole in good fence, accommodated with plenty of wood, meadow, &c. To be ſold cheap, either altogether or ſeparately, as may beſt ſuit. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, may know the terms and title, (which is indiſputable) by applying on the premiſes to

CORNELIUS VANKANT.

Makefield, Bucks county, Feb. 25 1794.

N. B. The ſale is in conſequence of a purchaſe elſewhere.

ON MONDAY,

The thirty-first of MARCH next, at 7 o'clock, at the Coffee-House in Second ſtreet, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, purſuant to the laſt Will of ROBERT ERWIN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed,

ALL that Meſſuage or Tenement and two Lots of ground, with the out-buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging; and alſo a piece of MARSH MEADOW, ſituate and deſcribed as follows, viz.

This place, known by the name of PRIME FIELD, is ſituate within two miles of the city, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, near to Second-ſtreet continued, and a ſmall diſtance from Garlic Hall. The houſe is 50 feet in front by 20 feet deep, built of brick, one-half whereof only is finiſhed, with good cellars under the whole, an exceeding good garden ſpot in front of the houſe, a pump of excellent water, and an orchard containing about 50 engrafted fruit-trees of ſuperior quality. The lots are contiguous to each other, and contain 8 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. There are, beſides other out-buildings erected on the premiſes, two frame barns or hay-houſes, one of which is 26½ feet in front, by 18 feet deep, the other 20 feet each way, and both in tolerable repair.

The meadow ground is of excellent quality, ſituate in Moyamenſing aforeſaid, on Flout's creek, fronting on Ark Lane, about half a mile from the premiſes before mentioned, containing three acres and ninety perches. One end of the houſe, with three acres of the land, including the orchard, is ſubject to an unexpired leaſe for three years, but can be readily purchaſed at a moderate ſum.

Conditions of ſale are - Caſh for 5-6ths. and 14 years credit for the remaining 1-6th, the purchaſer paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity.

FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioniers.

February 17, 1794. t.d.s.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment---and all thoſe to whom the eſtate owes any thing, are deſired to exhibit their reſpective accounts, for ſettlement.

ROBERT ERWIN, } Executors.
WILLIAM GRAY, }

A Merchant-Mill for Sale.

In purſuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Montgomery County,

Will be expoſed to public ſale,

On the premiſes, on the 3d day of MARCH next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

A TRACT or piece of LAND, ſituate on Pennypack creek, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 35 acres and ¾ of an acre, whereon is erected a griſt-mill with a corn kiln, a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn and other buildings. Alſo, about 7 acres and ¼ of an acre of land, ſituate near or on the ſide of Edge-Hill, about 1 and a half mile from the mill. Late the real eſtate of Iſaac Cadwallader, deceaſed. The terms of ſale will be made known, and attendance given, by

DANIEL LONGSTRETH, & } Adm'rs.
JOHN LONGSTRETH, }

February 14, 1794. *

LAND FOR SALE.

To be Sold,

At the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, in Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 12th day of March, at five o'clock in the evening,

ABOUT one hundred and ſixteen acres of valuable LAND, lying in Providence townſhip, Delaware county, about four miles from Cheſter, adjoining lands of Peter Thomas, Jacob Dunn, and others.

Alſo, at ſame time and place, will be ſold, about ſixty acres, in the townſhip of Cheſter, adjoining lands of James Barton, William Weſt, and others. The above tracts are part of the eſtate of Joſeph Swaffer, deceaſed. The terms will be made known at the time of the ſale. For further particulars enquire of JOHN RYON, in Strawberry-alley, or of THOMAS ARMATT, at No. 105 North Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1794. †

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Mannington townſhip, Salem county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 8th day of February, a negro man ſervant named MARK, but ſometimes calls himſelf BOB, is 22 years of age, ſhort and well ſet, very remarkable for the care which he takes in dreſſing and queueing his hair, the middle finger on the left hand, when he was a child, received a wound from a hatchet, ſo that he is unable to cloſe it, on the upper part of the left ear is a ſcar, occaſioned by a bite which he received in fighting.

Said negro had on and took with him one homeſpun great coat, one homeſpun claret colored ditto, one jean coat of an olive colour, one homeſpun cloth ditto, one linſey ſtriped pea jacket with ſleeves, one homeſpun cloth veſt, one pattern veſt, one pair of dark brown cloth trowſers, one fine linen ſhirt, frilled at the boſom, two new Ruſſia-ſheeting ſhirts, two pair of yarn ſtockings, one pair of cotton ditto, one new hat, two pair of ſhoes, and three pair of ſhoe buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

ROBERT JOHNSON.

February 14, 1794. *

Will be expoſed to public ſale,

on the 10th day of MARCH next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, by an agreement of the ſubſcribers, the owners thereof, and may be entered upon the twenty-fifth of March next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle County, in the ſtate of Delaware, formerly the property of Samuel Clements, deceaſed, containing 320 acres of Land, about the one half of which is well timbered; whereon are erected a large brick houſe and brick kitchen, a good barn, and other out-houſes. Alſo a valuable Griſt Mill, in good repair for either merchant or country work. The ſituation between Hamburgh and Back-Creek, having a ready communication with Philadelphia and Baltimore, renders it a ſuitable place for a ſtore. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may at any time view the premiſes, by applying to ROBERT SMITH, reſiding thereon.

DAVID THOMAS,
ABRAHAM NANNA,
JOHN WENTZ,
REES NANNA,
DAVID CONNARD.

Feb. 13th, 1794. §

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, lying and being in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county; containing 150 acres of LAND; ſo pleaſantly ſituated that the whole has a gradual deſcent from north to ſouth, and ſo well watered, with ſeveral fine ſprings, that it is known by the name of the COLD SPRING. The land is in very good condition, having never been hard worked. For terms of ſale apply to HENRY HOCKLEY at the new ſlitting mill, in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county; or to JAMES HOCKLEY, Pott's-Town.

February 8th, 1794. ‡

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley townſhip, on the night of the 13th inſt. an iron grey HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, a natural trotter; both hind feet white, and a ſtar in his face, ſhod all round, one of the ſhoes had been a plate ſhoe for a running Horſe, the long hair clip't off his legs. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have three dollars reward, or four dollars for the horſe and thief.

§ ROBERT COLVEN.

Ridley, 17th February, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, and State of New-Jerſey, on Sunday evening, the 9th inſt. a mulatto man, named BOB, about twenty-four years and ſix months old, about five feet eight inches high; he has a ſcar on his chin, and is a ſtout well made fellow. Had on and took with him, a frock and trowſers of homeſpun walnut-coloured cloth, a coattee of light coloured ditto, waiſtcoat of ſtriped ditto, coat, jacket and trowſers of olive coloured fuſtian, buckſkin breeches, two pair of yarn, and one pair of worſted ſtock-and two pair of ſhoes, a pair of half boots, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

ISAAC FISH.

February 10, 1794. *

To be Sold, by public vendue,

purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Iſaac Knight, ſenior, deceaſed, on the firſt day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituated in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, near the old York Road, leading from Philadelphia to Correll's ferry, about 11 and an half miles from Philadelphia, and one from Jenkintown, containing 202 acres, 30 of which are meadow, above one-third watered, a proportionable quantity of woodland, the remainder cleared, and very natural to graſs, wheat, and moſt ſorts of grain; there is water in every field. There is on ſaid premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone barn, and ſpring houſe over a never failing ſpring, and other out houſes; a large apple-orchard, a number of pear, cherry, and plumb trees. An indiſputable title will be made, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers.

ISAAC KNIGHT, No. 116, Race-ſtreet, } Executors
JONATHAN TYSON, Jenkintown, }

January 3, 1794.

† ALL perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted.

FOR SALE,

A GRIST MILL, on Pennepack creek, with a ſuitable place for a Paper Mill or other works, with thirty acres of Land, on which are two dwelling houſes, and ſtables, ſituate in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 11 miles from the city. As it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without viewing the premiſes, a further deſcription is thought unneceſſary. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt day of the fourth month next. For terms, apply to JAMES VERREE, living near the ſame.

Feb. 1, 1794. ‡

N. B. If not ſold, to be under leaſe for years.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION of about 135 acres of good land, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, on the road (three miles) from the Buck Tavern to Leedom's Inn, &c. on which are convenient buildings; the cleared land is divided into convenient fields, and the whole well proportioned with wood, meadow, &c. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be ſhewn the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to PHINEAS PAXSON, at the ſaid Buck Tavern, and have poſſeſſion, and title made them, on the firſt of April next.

JONATHAN SHAW.

Feb. 1, 1794. †

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A PLANTATION, ſituate on the river Schuylkill, 22 miles from this city, 4 from the canal, and as many from the turnpike road, bounded by the Valley creek, and on very great road leading to Reading, conſiſting of 14 acres, with a ſuitable proportion of meadow, orchard, and woodland. The land is in good heart, and eaſily kept ſo, there being lime quarries within one mile of the premiſes. The ſituation is elegant and healthy. Great advantage may be taken of the ſtreams running through, either for meadow or otherwiſe. The buildings conſiſt of a large ſtone houſe, 4 rooms on each floor, a ſtone barn, and a ſtone arched ſpring-houſe over a good ſpring. For terms and particulars apply to CALEB LOWNES, in the city, or the occupier, on the premiſes.

Jan. 29, 1794.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from England, and to be Sold low, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting, No. 57.

YARD wide and ⅞ Iriſh linens, white and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, white and brown Iriſh Dowlaſſes, brown Sileſias, white and brown buckrams, Scotch threads from No. 7, to 70, coloured ditto, beſt baladine ſewing-ſilks, broadcloths, elaſtic ſtriped ditto, coatings, plains and naps, roſe blankets, red and green baiſes, ſilk velvets for collars of coats, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, death-head and baſket buttons, metal ditto, ſilver plated ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, cotton ſpotted handkerchiefs, check ditto, bobbins, tapes, ivory and horn combs, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joan's ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, ſhalloons, plain and ribbed calimancoes, wildbores, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, toilenet waiſtcoat ſhapes, modes, Perſians and ſarſenet, cambricks and lawns, pins and needles, knives and forks, Barlow penknives, cotton ſtockings, ſilk and cotton ditto, frying-pans, ſadler's webb, women's ſilk and beaver pelt gloves, men's ditto, red lead, Crowley ſteel, ſtriped Nankeens, ⅞ and yard wide cotton checks, clouting diaper, Flanders bedticks.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HANNAH DE HAVEN, late of the townſhip of Radnor, in the county of Delaware, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

PETER DE HAVEN, Executor.

Pebruary 6, 1794. ‡

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Rebecca Jones, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe whoh ave any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

PETER DE HAVEN, Adminiſtrator.

Feb. 6, 1794. *

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

ON WEDNESDAY,

the 5th of MARCH next, on the premiſes,

ALL that Plantation or Tract of Land, whereon the late Alexander Johnſton Edmiddon lived, ſituate in Cecil county, Maryland, near the mouth of Octorara Creek, containing about four hundred acres of choice land. There is thereon a ſufficiency of excellent timber, ſome meadow made, and a large proportion more may be eaſily made, and watered by a never-failing ſtream. There is alſo a ſaw-mill adjoining, in good repair, which will be ſold with the plantation, if agreeable. Any perſon inclining to view the land before the day of ſale, may apply to Mr. JAMES EVANS, near the premiſes. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, on the day of ſale, by

JOHN M'DOWELL, and JAMES EVANS, } Executors.

Feb. 6, 1794. ‡

BARK.

A LARGE quantity wanted the enſuing Seaſon, by the following Tanners of Philadelphia. A generous price will be given for good Spaniſh Oak, White Oak, Black Oak, Cheſnut Oak and Hemlock BARK, delivered in merchantable order. Thoſe having any to diſpoſe of, will please apply to either Jonathan Meredith, Jacob Weaver, John Haworth, William Savery, Thomas Scattergood, John Wagner, William Hopkins, Jacob Frank, John Aſhburne, Jacob Keen, Samuel Noble, William Rhiley, Richard Noble, or Samuel Keen.

January 22, 1794. 9w.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to WILLIAM RODGERS, late of Uckland townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid William Rodgers, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcriber, that they may be ſettled. CHARLES REED, Adminiſtrator.

February 10, 1794. 6t

To be Sold, at private Sale,

A Valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, lying on the ſouth ſide of Brandywine creek, within 100 perches of the forks of ſaid creek, bounded by lands of Caſpar Wiſtar, William White, and others, in the townſhip of Pennſbury, and county of Cheſter, containing 170 acres, about 30 of good bottom, on Brandywine, 12 of watered bank, a ſufficiency of wood-land, and is as well watered as any place in the county, being in good repair, and having a great number of apple and other fruit trees thereon. There is, alſo, on ſaid place, a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, with a never failing ſpring of water in the cellar, which is conveyed through three of the apartments in the houſe, and is equal to any in America for a dairy; a large commodious barn with ſtables under the whole, a good ſtone ſtocking-weaver's ſhop, a ſmith's ſhop, of ſtone, one ſtory, and one do. of ſawed logs, and a good ſtone tenement conveniently ſituated on the Weſt end of the place. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Feb. 1, 1794. †

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 25th inſtant, a Negroe ſervant girl, named Dinah, 20 years of age, has ſix years to ſerve, a large comely perſon, has long hair, which ſhe dreſſes with great attention, her ears are bored for wearing rings; had on, and took with her, a long calicoe gown, with long ſleeves, and buttons on the ſame, a chintz jacket and petticoat, the jacket bound with black, a ſhort chintz gown, a large good muſlin petticoat, two white homeſpun do. with borders, a black and white ſtriped ſhort gown, a blue and white petticoat, a new chip hat, a pair of leather heel ſhoes, with pewter buckles, and other articles not known. She is very deceitful, and falſe in her converſation, has ſome acquaintance in the lower part of the townſhip of Elſinborough, Salem county, and likely to be there till ſhe can croſs the Delaware. Whoever will ſecure ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

EPHRAIM SEELY.

¶ Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, Jan. 27, 1794.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has the excluſive right of making, conſtructing, uſing and vending to others, to be uſed within the limits of the county of Lancaſter, in the State of Pennſylvania, and within the limits of the State of New York, all the Machines neceſſary to produce the improvements on the art of manufacturing grain into flour or meal, to wit. For elevating grain and meal from the lower to the upper ſtories; and conveying the ſame from one part of the mill to another, and for cooling the meal and attending the boulting hopper, for which a patent was granted, under the authority of the United States, to Oliver Evans of New-Caſtle county, State of Delaware, which patent he holds, in truſt, for me, my heirs and aſſigns, ſo far as the ſame relates to the county of Lancaſter, and State of New-York. Any perſon deſirous to ſee my right to the ſaid excluſive privilege, will find it on record in the Office for Recording of Deeds in and for the county of Lancaſter. Gentlemen deſirous of introducing this celebrated invention into their mills, will be ſupplied with a permit, by application to me, or to Mr. Jacob Lahn, Bookſeller, Lancaſter; Mr. Michael Farmer, Miller, on Conneſtogo; or to Mr. Joſeph Evans, near Newport, Delaware State, my Agents, at the rate of Thirty-Three Dollars for each water-wheel, and will inveſt them with full right to the privilege. As this privilege is excluſively mine, within the limits aforeſaid, the public is cautioned againſt the impoſition and injury they would experience from taking a pretended right from any other perſon.

JOHN EVANS.

WE, the Subſcribers, owners of Merchant-Mills within the county of Lancaſter, have examined the right of the ſaid John Evans to the excluſive privilege above-mentioned, and are ſo well convinced of its being veſted in him that we have taken permits under him, and in every reſpect find him equal to the engagements he holds out to the public.

James and D. Sterrett, Chriſtian Shome,
Michael Withery, John Binkley,
Chriſtian Stoner, Jacob Katmann,
Samuel Harlacher.

February 10, 1794.

Samuel Howell, junr. & Co.

At their IRON STORES on Vine-ſtreet Wharf, Philadelphia, have for ſale, on the loweſt terms,

Hanover Pig Iron, ſtoves and hollow Ware,
Engliſh, German and American Steel,
Bar, Sheet and Rolled Iron,
Nail and Spike Rods,
Tierce, Hogſhead and Butt Hoops,
Ships' Cabouſes and Cabin Stoves,
Houſe and Smith Coal.

December 10th, 1793. tf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.